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MONDAY, October 4, 1784.

THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

SMITH & HASTINGS,

Have just received from Boston, and New-York, and are now selling at their Store in Bennington, an Assortment of

GOODS,

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

SUPERFINE and low priced Broad-cloths,
Chintzes, & Calicoes,
Black and White plain and figured Gauzes,
Milinet, Handkerchiefs,
White, Brown & Olive coloured Jeans,
Corduroys and lastings,
Shalloons,
Tammy's and Durants of various colours,
Black, Blue, Green, and Pink coloured Moreens,
Camblets,
Modes and Paling,
Cambricks,
Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens,
Striped Camblet
Plain do.
Lastings,
Linen, cotton and worsted Hose, of various sorts and sizes,
Lutestrings and ducapes,
Fustians,
Calimancoes,
Spotted Lawns,
Silk Florentine,
Serges,
Silk & cotton handkerchiefs,
Silk gloves,
Furniture for beds,
Cottonade,
Ba[illegible],
Diapers,
And a variety of books & pictures for children.
Check'd cotton, Barcelona, Romall, & Bilboa Handkerchiefs,
Linen do.
Laces Ribbons and Tapes of different colours,
Millinets and Cap-wire,
Ostrich feathers,
Men's and Women's Gloves,
Cotton and silk Hose,
Women's Shoes.
Fans,
Pins, Needles, and Hat Pins,
Silk Mitts,
Black and coloured sewing Silk,
Twist, Buttons and Buckram,
Felt Hats,
Broad and narrow Binding,
Pewter Platters,
Plates and Basons,
Copper Tea Kettles,
Brushes, Coffee Mills,
Thumb Latches,
Drawing Knives,
Padlocks, Snuffers,
Compasses, Chest-locks, Brass Cocks,
Hammers, Cattoes,
Shears, Scissors, trimmings for drawers,
Steel and plated Spurs,
Candlesticks, Chisels,
Gouges Augurs and Gimlets,
Spring, and round bolts,
Brass knob Latches,
Files and plain irons,
Brass and Paper ink-pots,
Curry Combs,
Temple Spectacles,
Horn & Ivory combs,
Shoe and knee Buckles,
Stock buckles,
Shoe makers knives,
Awls, Peg Awls,
Knippers and Tacks,
Pen knives,
Brass hooks and Knobs,
Tobacco and Snuff Boxes,
Slates, broad-axes,
Pewter table spoons,
Tea do.
Salt cellars,
Milk pots, Pint pots,
Tea pots, Iron wire,
Flat irons, Frying pans,
Spades, Warming-pans,
Knives and Forks,
Shaving Boxes,
4d penny & 8 d and 10d Nails,
Brads,
Sickles, &c.

ALSO,

JAMAICA Spirits, and Rum by the Hogshead, barrel or smaller quantity,
Wine, Sugars, Tea,
Coffee, Pepper Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon,
Cloves, Raisins,
Rock Salt, &c. &c.

CASH, Wheat, Flax-Seed, Pot Ash, & almost all sorts of State Securities, will be taken in payment for said GOODS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
By SMITH & HASTINGS,
A number of
BEAR SKINS,
For which good pay will be made.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 11th of September, a brown MARE, about 14 hands high, has a small white star in her forehead, marked W on the left shoulder. Whoever will take up said mare and thief, shall receive a handsome reward from Capt. JOHN VANBUREN, at the Flatts, above Albany.

Sept. 18, 1784. 68

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN SHOP JOINER, who understands his business in all its parts. Such an one may hear of constant employ and good wages by applying to the Printers. 68

STRAYED,

OR STOLEN from the SUBSCRIBER, (living in Tinmouth) about the tenth ult. a sorrel roan mare, 4 or 5 years old, shod before, a small star in the fore-head, carries her tail a little on one side, whoever will return or secure said mare, or give information to the subscriber so that he may receive her again shall be well rewarded for their trouble, by

SAMUEL MATTOCKS.

August 30, 1784. 69

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one third part of the proprietors of the township of Concord, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, for the following reasons, viz. that said meeting was not legally warned, not being in the Bennington paper.

These are therefore to notify and warn all the proprietors of Concord aforesaid; to meet at the dwelling house of Jehiel Webb, innholder in Rockingham, on the first day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following particulars, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator, to govern said meeting.

2. To choose a Clerk and Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be thought necessary.

3. To see if the proprietors will survey or lay out said township into lots, &c.

4. To see if the proprietors will ratify what was transacted at the proprietors meeting of the 17th of August, last.

5. To transact such other business as shall then and there be thought necessary, by said proprietors.

JOSHUA WEBB, Justis. Pacis.
Rockingham, County of Windham,
September 13, 1784. 68

Bennington, August 30, 1784.

PROPOSALS
For printing by Subscription,
THE
BATTLE of BENNINGTON,
A
TRAGEDY.
As it was acted at Bennington, on Monday the 16th of August, 1784, the anniversary of the battle.

CONDITIONS.

I. The book will be printed on good paper and a new type, and contain about 30 pages in Octavo.

II. The price to subscribers will be one shilling lawful money, to be paid at the time of subscribing, into the hands of the gentlemen with whom subscription papers will be lodged, or to the post riders from this office.

III. The book to be put to press as soon as two hundred are subscribed for, and finished with all expedition.

IV. Those who subscribe for six will have a seventh gratis.

*** Subscriptions are taken in by the Printers in Bennington; Mr. C. R. Webster, Printer, Albany; Jonas Galusha, Esq; Shaftsbury; Thomas Tolman, Esq; Arlington; Jonathan Brace, Esq; Manchester, by many other gentlemen with whom subscription papers will be lodged, and by the post riders from Bennington.

Just published,

And to be sold at the Printing-office in Bennington.

The believer's triumph over death. Illustrated in a

SERMON,

Preached at Lanesborough, *December* 27, 1784.
At the Funeral of Mrs. HULBAM, consort of Lieut. ANDREW SQUIRES.
By DANIEL COLLENS, A. M.
Pastor of the Church in Lanesborough.

THE owners of the Paper Mill in Bennington, beg leave to acquaint the public, that their mill is now ready to run, and they flatter themselves to be able to supply the STATE of VERMONT with paper of every kind on as reasonable terms as it can be procured at any mill in the United States.

The virtuous DAUGHTERS of LIBERTY in this State, are earnestly requested to recognize its freedom and relieve it from a mean dependence on other States for that valuable commodity, PAPER; by carefully preserving all their linen and cotton RAGS, and sending them to the said mill or the Printing-Office, where they will receive two coppers per pound and the thanks of the owners.

*** As RAGS are very much wanted at said Mill, the owners hope their advertisement will be taken immediate notice of.

COMMON RUM,
superior in flavor to any made in the State, for SALE, by the hogshead or barrel, at the New-York price, by
ROBISON & HALE,
ALBANY.
ALSO,
The following GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

French Brandy,
Jamaica spirits, West India and common rum, by the hogshead, barrel, or smaller quanity,
Madeira wine,
Teneriffe do.
White wine vinegar,
Muscovado Sugar,
Powder and loaf, do.
Tea and Coffee,
Chocolate,
Salt.
Allspice,
Nutmegs,
Pepper,
Indigo,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Allum,
Refined and bloomary bar iron,
German, blistered & Crowley's steel,
A quantity of good merchantable wheat and boiling peas.

JUSTIN BLISS,
CORDWAINER, from SPRINGFIELD,
Begs leave to inform the Public,

THAT he carries on his business, in all its branches, at the Shop of Mr. Timothy Follet, Goldsmith, in Bennington.

Said Bliss has just received a quantity of excellent leather, and boot-legs, from New-England, which he would be glad to make up, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH or WHEAT (to be paid at the time of taking the work from the shop.)

N. B. A faithful journeyman who understands his business, may find employ by applying immediately to said Bliss. 68

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the district of Bennington, State of Vermont, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of John Robinson, late of Shaftsbury deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Galusha, in said Shaftsbury on the last Thursday of September present, & the first Thursday in October next, at one o'clock, afternoon, until six on each of said days.

NATHAN LEONARD,
ASA HATCH.

N. B. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested. 68

Whereas at a meeting of the proprietors of the township of the Two Heroes, holden at the dwelling house of Col. Ebenezer Allen, Inn-holder in said town, on the 20th day of August instant, voted that they would raise a tax of twelve shillings, in addition to eighteen shillings before voted to be laid, to defray the charges of laying out said lots and clearing roads in said town. Which money is to be paid to me the subscriber by the first day of October next, or they may expect their rights will be exposed to publick sale according to law.

ALEXANDER GORDEN, Coll.
Two Heroes August 21, 1784. [illegible]

ROBISON & HALE,
On the north corner opposite the Dutch church in Albany, have just imported in the ship Virginia, from London, a large and general Assortment of
European and East India Goods,
Which they will dispose of by wholesale or retail, for cash, short credit, or any kind of country produce, much lower than they can be bought in New-York, among which are

AN elegant assortment of sugar-[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] of all colours, with trimmings complete,
Fine and middling [illegible],
Black Bombazines & worsted prunellas,
Black serge [illegible],
Sattinet,
Princess stuff,
Black, blue, crimson & brown moreens,
Do. durants and tammies,
Do. calimancoes,
Scarlet, white, green black, blue and cloth coloured shalloons,
Light & dark brown, blue and green camblets,
Striped and flowered do.
White, red, blue, green and yellow flannels,
A large and beautiful assortment of purple and light callicoes, & light & dark coloured chintzes,
Blue, flowered & red copperplate curtain callicoes,
Irish linens, all prices
Coarse and fine cambricks,
Lawns and muslins,
Broad and narrow blond and trolly lace and edgings,
Do. black do.
Diaper,
Table and breakfast cloths,
Shirting, apron and furniture checks,
Striped [illegible],
Brown Russia sheeting,
Corded dimity,
Marseilles quilting,
Mens and Women's silk, thread, cotton and worsted stockings,
Womens silk & leather gloves & mitts of all kinds and colours,
Men's beaver and coloured gloves,
A most elegant and large assortment of tape and ribbons, from very narrow to the broadest children's [illegible] ribbons,
Black, green, crimson and light coloured double Persian,
White, blue, green & [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible] black [illegible],
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs of various prices,
A great variety of silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Men's and women's fine [illegible],
[illegible],
Women's [illegible],
White and [illegible] buckram,
A large assortment of sewing silk & [illegible],
Do. of [illegible] & buttons of all [illegible],
[illegible] and metal [illegible],
Scotch thread from No. [illegible] to 75,
Large and small looking glasses,
Bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling books,
Primers,
Pocket dictionaries,
Ready Reckoners,
Writing paper,
Wafers,
Quills,
Ink powder,
Pewter ink stands,
Slates and pencils,
Knives and forks,
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
A variety of [illegible] [illegible] ware [illegible],
[illegible] and [illegible] of all kinds,
Wood screws,
Nails of all sorts,
Smoothing irons,
Frying pans,
[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible],
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 window glass,
Snuff of the [illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible] plated and [illegible],
[illegible],
Pins and needles,
Tapes, [illegible],
[illegible],
A large [illegible] of queen's ware of all kinds,
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
With [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of
An assortment of INDIA [illegible] over
at a moderate advance of [illegible].

Notice is hereby given [illegible] proprietor's meeting of the [illegible] Concord, that was held at [illegible] house of Jehiel Webb, Innholder [illegible] ingham, on the 17th day of August [illegible] stands adjourn'd to the first [illegible] of November next, then to [illegible] dwelling house of said Jehiel Webb [illegible] ten o'clock A. M.

JOSHUA [illegible]

[illegible]

Extract from Dr. HILDROP's Essay on HONOR.

WHEN the glorious Spirits, whom providence has appointed to be our guardians and protectors in this present state of imperfection and probation, survey the disordered state of human nature, agitated by blind passions, prejudiced by false opinions, into erroneous conclusions and wild pursuits, they view us with the same sight, and with the same emotions of compassion and charity, as *Monroe* did his lunatic patients in *Bedlam*, who miscall and misapply almost every instance in which their duty and happiness is concerned. To those blessed intelligences the silent life of a generous, compassionate, beneficent man is more truly honourable, than the pageantry of princes, the pomp of conquerors, and all the glorious impertinence of state. To them an obscure good man, doing secret acts of charity, relieving the distressed, comforting the miserable, approving himself by habits of piety and devotion to the great author of his being, appears more truly gracious than the conqueror at the head of an hundred thousand men. To them the man of Ross appears in a nearer light in the BOOK of REMEMBRANCE, and will make a much more illustrious figure at the last great day than *Alexander* or *Cæsar*, or *William* the *Conqueror*, though a *Christian*. For my own part, when I consider the bulk of military heroes, the conquerors of nations who stand foremost in the lists of fame, I esteem them no better than so many *glorious robbers*, and *illustrious plunderers*, born to be the scourges and plagues of mankind, whose memory descends to posterity, with no better light than the ravage of a pestilence, the sweep of an inundation, the burst of an earthquake, or the fury of a conflagration; something magnificently dreadful, something very astonishing, but very shocking, full of terror and big with destruction: but to do good, to be lovers of mankind, to alleviate the distressed, and promote the peace and happiness of our fellow creatures, is the highest honour, the noblest ambition, that can enter into the heart of man. But the bulk of mankind judge quite otherwise. Pomp and show, title and equipage, glitter and grandeur constitute the whole idea of honour; and whoever can command an interest sufficient to procure, and an affluence sufficient to support them, becomes thereby not only *a man of honour*, but even a subordinate *fountain of honour*, enabled to produce others after his kind, and propagate the honourable species from generation to generation.

From what has been said there appears to be a necessary distinction betwixt *a man of honour* and a *person of honour*, which, notwithstanding similitude of sounds, and seeming affinity of characters, is so far from being confounded, that they convey different ideas, and are very different as light from darkness. In the broth *The man of honor* is an character, the *person of honour* an character, the one a real, the other a fictitious, character. The words *person* and *persona* are generally received in that light. Nobody imagines that the *dramatis personæ* are real characters, but borrowed representations of princes or peasants, heroes or lovers, harlequins or philosophers. I am therefore never surprised to see or hear such things attempted, said, or done, by a *person of honour*, which a *man of honour* would blush to think of. Would you see this opposition of characters set in a true beautiful light, please to read the speech of *Caius Marius* (recorded by *Sallust*) to the *Roman* people upon his being chosen commander in chief in the expedition against *Jugurtha*.

A *person of honour* may be a prophane irreligious libertine, a penurious, proud, revengeful coward, may insult his inferiors, oppress his tenants and servants, debauch his neighbours wives and daughters, defraud his creditors, and prostitute his public faith for a protection, may associate with sots and drunkards, sharpers and gamesters, in order to increase his fortune: I say, it is not impossible that a *person of honour* may be guilty of all these; but it is impossible for a *man of honour* to be guilty of either.

Lucilius *is a man of honour, though no* --- ---
Stuck o'er with titles, nor hung round with strings.

His estate honourably raised by his virtuous ancestors, and improved by himself, is sufficient to support a handsome figure, which he does with a decent frugality; and to do a great deal of good, which he does with chearfulness, generosity, and prudence. In all his commerce with mankind, in every article of public or private life, he exerts a particular dignity of behaviour, such as naturally flows from a generous heart softened by humanity, elevated by religion, and directed by prudence; conscious of none but virtuous designs, and honourable intentions. In him you see the sincere christian, the loyal subject the firm patriot, the indulgent husband, the tender Father, the faithful friend, the merciful landlord, the compassionate master, the generous patron, the unwearied advocate for the poor, the miserable and helpless; and in a word the complete *fine gentleman*. He passes through all the various scenes of life like a river flowing with blessings, conveying beauty, riches, and plenty into every channel and country through which it passes.

Clodius is a *person of honour*, a scrubby branch of an antient and honourable stock, which for many years has born neither fruit nor blossom, but projected a noxious baneful shade around it, where the sun beams never enter to chear the earth, or produce either food or flower for man or beast. *Clodius* bears himself high upon account of his honourable birth and title, and never fails to exert an aukward ridiculous superiority whenever he falls in company with wiser or better than himself. But he has heard that humility is a certain token of good sense and true honour, which he has resolved to shew upon proper occasions, and when the humble fit comes upon him, he will crack jokes with his footmen, get drunk with a Hackney coachman, and bestow his bodily favours upon any pretty cleanly female without inquiring into her quality; but he never fails to resume his superiority, whenever he is conversing with a man of real merit, who cannot reckon so many honourable grand fathers as himself. I had once the honour to meet this extraordinary person among other company at a gentleman's table, who was the delight of his friends, a blessing to his neighbourhood, and an ornament to his country. In the course of conversation, honourable mention was made of a late noble Lord, who by a train of meritorious services to his prince and country, had raised himself from an obscure birth and fortune to the dignity of Peerage. *Clodius* took fire at once, all his illustrious blood boiled with indignation, and he insulted his memory with all those expressions of scorn and contempt, which *fools of distinction* usually pour out upon their betters. My friend had patience to hear his string of abusive stories, and scurrilous reflections, and then replied, Sir, says he, Lord**** was my friend, and had he been living, you durst not have used him at this rate; and to attack his memory with reproachful language is mean and ungenerous, and which I cannot help resenting. The very reflections you have made upon the obscurity of his birth and fortune, are the highest complement you can make to his personal merit, which, in spite of those disadvantages, could so effectually recommend him to the favour of his King and country. The advantages of birth and fortune, on which you set so immoderate a value, are no man's merit, and are as often the merit of a fool as of a wise man; and whenever that is the case, they are so far from doing him honour, that they only serve to make him more egregiously ridiculous, by setting his folly in a more conspicuous point of view. If *poor Tray* could speak (pointing to a spaniel that stood by him) he might justly boast of a more numerous train of ancestors than the greatest monarch in the universe; he might add too, that none of them had ever degenerated from the dignity of their kind, or disgrace themselves or their family by base and unworthy actions, and *yet he would be but a puppy for all that*. Pray, Sir, give me leave to ask you (what you will think) an odd question, what do you think of *me?* of you, Sir? quoth the Oaf! you are esteemed by all that know you to be as worthy a gentleman as any in our country. Sir (said he) I thank you for the compliment, and in return I will let you into a secret. My birth was as obscure, and my fortune as mean as that noble Lord's whom you have just been reproaching upon that account. I was born to no more than the meanest of my servants, but by God's blessing on a religious education, an honest heart, and a tolerable understanding, you see I am enabled to support a decent figure, and do a great deal of good, which I do with the utmost gratitude to almighty God, who has enabled me to do it, and the sincerest benevolence to my fellow creatures who are so unhappy as to want it: and I have vanity enough to think myself no whit inferior to any man, of what rank or quality soever, who has nothing but an estate and a title to recommend him.

To the Printers of the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Gentlemen,

The inclosed piece having given me much pleasure in repeated perusals, your inserting it in your paper will be very pleasing to one of your constant readers.

The VISION *of* MIRZA.

'ON the fifth day of the moon, which according to the custom of my forefathers I always kept holy; after having washed myself, and offered up my morning devotions, I ascended the high hill of Bagdat, in order to spend the rest of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here airing myself on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound contemplation on the vanity of human life; and passing from one thought to another, surely, said I, man is but a shadow, and life a dream. Whilst I was thus musing, I cast my eyes towards the summit of a rock that was not far from me, where I discovered one in the habit of a shepherd, with a musical instrument in his hand. As I looked upon him he applied it to his lips and began to play. The sound of it was exceeding sweet & wrought into a variety of tunes that were inexpressibly melodious and altogether different from any thing I had ever heard: they put me in mind of those heavenly airs that are played to the departed souls of good men upon their first arrival in paradise, to wear out the impressions of the last agonies, and qualify them for the pleasures of that happy place. My heart melted away in secret raptures.

'I had been often told that the rock before me was the haunt of a genius; and that several had been entertained with music who had passed by it, but I never heard that the musician had before made himself visible. When he had raised my thoughts by those transporting airs which he played to taste the pleasures of his conversation, as I lookod upon him like one astonished, he beckoned to me and by the waving of his hand directed me to approach the place where he sat. I drew near with that reverence which is due to a superior nature; and as my heart was entirely subdued by the captivating strains I had heard, I fell down at his feet and wept. The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that familiarized him to my imagination, and at once dispelled all the fears and apprehensions with which I approached him. He lifted me from the ground, and taking me by the hand, Mirza, said he, I have heard thee in thy soliloquies; follow me.

'He then led me to the highest pinnacle of the rock, and placing me on the top of it, cast thy eyes eastward, said he, and tell me what thou seest. I see, said I, a huge valley, and a prodigious tide of water rolling thro' it. The valley that thou seest, said he, is the vale of misery, and the tide of water that thou seest is part of the great tide of eternity. What is the reason, said I, that the tide I see rises out of a thick mist at one end, and again looses itself in a thick mist at the other? what thou seest,

said he, is that portion of eternity which is called time, measured out by the sun, and reaching from the beginning of the world to the consummation. Examine now, said he, this sea that is thus bounded with darkness at both ends, and tell me what thou discoverest in it. I see a bridge said I, standing in the midst of the tide. The bridge thou seest, said he, is human life, consider it attentively. Upon a more leisurely survey of it, I found that it consisted of threescore and ten entire arches, and several broken arches, which, added to those that were entire, made up the number about an hundred. As I was counting the arches, the genius told me that this bridge consisted at first of a thousand arches; but that the great flood swept away the rest, and left it in the ruinous condition I now behold it: but tell me further, said he, what thou discoverest on it. I see multitudes passing over it, said I, and a black cloud hanging on each end of it. As I looked more attentively, I saw several of the passengers dropping thro' the bridge, into the great tide flowing underneath it; and upon further examination, perceived there were innumerable trap doors that lay concealed in the bridge, which the passengers no sooner trod upon, but they fell thro' them into the tide, and immediately disappeared. These hidden pit-falls were set very thick at the entrance of the bridge, so that throngs of people no sooner broke through the cloud, but many of them fell into them. They grew thinner towards the middle, but multiplied and lay closer together towards the end of the arches that were entire.

There were indeed some persons, but their number was very small, that continued a kind of hobbling march on the broken arches, but fell through one after another, being quite tir'd and spent with so long a walk.

I passed some time in the contemplation of this wonderful structure, and the great variety of objects which it presented. My heart was filled with a deep melancholy to see several dropping unexpectedly in the midst of mirth and jollity, and catching at every thing that stood by them to save themselves. Some were looking up towards the heavens in a thoughtful posture, and in the midst of a speculation stumbled and fell out of sight. Multitudes were very busy in the pursuit of bubbles which glittered in their eyes and danced before them; but often when they thought themselves within reach of them, their footing failed and down they sunk. In this confusion I observed some with scimeters in their hands, and others with urinals, who ran to and fro upon the bridge, thrusting several persons on trap doors which did not seem to lie in their way, and which they might have escaped, had they not been thus forced upon them.

The genius seeing me indulge myself in this melancholy prospect, told me I had dwelt long enough upon it: take thine eyes off the bridge, said he, & tell me if thou yet seest any thing thou dost not comprehend. Upon looking up, what mean said I, those great flights of birds that are perpetually hovering about the bridge, and settling upon it from time to time? I see vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and among many other feathered creatures, several little winged boys that perch in great numbers upon the middle arches. These, said the genius, are envy, avarice, superstition, despair, love, with the like cares and passions that infest human life.

I here fetched a deep sigh, alas, said I, man was made in vain! how is he given away to misery and mortality! tortured in life and swallowed up in death! the genius being moved with compassion towards me, bid me quit so uncomfortable a prospect. Look no more, said he, on man in the first stage of his existence, in his setting out for eternity; but cast thine eye on that thick mist into which the tide bears the several generations of mortals that fall into it. I directed my sight as I was ordered, and (whether or no the good genius strengthened it with any *supernatural force*, or dissipated part of the mist that was before too thick for the eye to penetrate) I saw the valley opening at the farther end, and spreading forth into an immense ocean, that had a hugh rock of adamant running through the midst of it, and dividing it into two equal parts. The clouds still rested on one half of it, insomuch that I could discover nothing in it. But the other appeared to me a vast ocean, planted with innumerable islands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and interwoven with a thousand little shining seas that ran among them. I could see persons dressed in glorious robes, with garlands upon their heads, passing among the trees, lying down by the sides of fountains, or resting on beds of flowers; and could hear a confused harmony of singing birds, falling waters, human voices, and musical instruments. Gladness grew in me upon the discovery of so delightful a scene, I wished for the wings of an eagle that I *might fly to those happy seats*; but the genius told me there was no passage to them, except through the gates of death that I saw opening every moment upon the bridge. *The islands, said he*, that lie so fresh and green before thee, and with which the whole face of the ocean appears spotted, as far as thou canst see, are more in number than *the sands on the sea shore*, there are miriads of islands beyond those that thou here discoverest, reaching further than thine eye, or even imagination can extend itself. *These are the mansions* of good men after death, who, according to the degree and kinds of virtue in which they excelled, are distributed among those several islands which abound with pleasures of different kinds and degrees, suitable to the relishes and perfections of those who are settled in them; every island is a paradise, *accommodated to its respective inhabitants.* Are not these, O Mirza, habitations worth contending for? Does life appear miserable, that give thee opportunities of earning such a reward? Is death to be feared, that will convey thee to so happy an existence? think not man was made in vain, who has such an eternity reserved for him. I gazed with inexpressible pleasure upon those happy islands. At length said I, shew me now I beseech thee, the secrets that lie hid under those dark clouds that cover the ocean, on the other side of the rock of adamant. The genius making me no answer, I turned about to address myself to him a second time, but I found that he had left me; I then turned again to the vision which I had been so long contemplating; but instead of the rolling tide, the arched bridge, and the happy islands, I saw nothing but the long hollow valley of Bagdat, with oxen, sheep and camels grazing upon the sides of it."

MADRID, July 12.

THE expedition against Algiers, under the command of Don Antonio de Barcelonia, consisting of 130 sail, left Carthegena on the 28th of last month; and after remaining two days in sight of the harbour, proceeded towards their destination, the 30th in the evening with a fair wind, the Portugueze squadron appeared on the fifth instant, and was also detained by unfavorable weather till the morning of the seventh when they pursued their way with a westerly breeze towards Algiers. No accounts have been since received from Don Barcelonia.

LONDON, July 29.

His Majesty proposed in the last council to visit Ireland himself, in hopes that by his personal interference, he might allay the alarming tumults that distress the peace of that kingdom; this bold measure though strongly urged by the Sovereign, was, however, immediately over-ruled by a majority of the cabinet.

Copy of a note from the Right Hon. Lord George Gordon, to the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, first Lord of the Treasury, &c. &c.

"Lord George Gordon presents his compliments to Mr. Pitt. He has just received fresh instructions from Glasgow, against the tax on linens & cottons. Alarming symptoms are breaking out. The following extracts of intelligence will advertise Mr. Pitt of the situation of government, "Sorry to inform your Lordship, that if a new tax passes into a law, it will not be in the power of the civil magistracy, in different places of Scotland, to keep the peace: As they are already assembled in different places, and purposing to do as Ireland has done; your Lordship will take the trouble to wait on your brother the Duke of Gordon, to go to Mr. Pitt, and inform him of the dreadful prospect we have of mobs and tumults from the working people in this country." These letters are dated July 22.

"Lord George Gordon is extremely sorry to have occasion to address the prime minister in so short and abrupt a manner. The nature of the subject and the ticklish state of the peace of these kingdoms, must apologize for it. *The Duke of Gordon* being gone to Gordon castle, the task has necessarily devolved on Lord George. Lord George has the honor to return Mr. Pitt many thanks, for his polite and immediate reply to his last note on this subject; tho' the answer, indeed, was not decided. Lord George, hopes to hear again from Mr. Pitt, before the post goes out this night."

Copy of the answer from the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt.

"Mr. Pitt presents his compliments to Lord George Gordon, and is much obliged to his Lordship for the honor of his note. Mr. Pitt has reason to believe that the Lord Advocate has sent to Glasgow all the information that can be necessary, and has therefore nothing to trouble his Lordship with on the subject."

July 12. The Ceres, Captain St. Barbe, is arrived at Cowes, in 19 days from Boston, and has bro't over T. Jefferson, Esq; Governor of Virginia, who is empowered by Congress to negociate treaties of commerce with all Europe. Gov. Jefferson immediately on his arrival, hired a vessel to carry him to Havre de Grace, from whence he is to proceed to Paris to meet Mr. Adams, the Minister at that court.

Governor Jefferson is a gentleman of very considerable property, and of great commercial knowledge, and has full powers vested in him by Congress to settle a commercial treaty with this country.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 3, 1784.

"The King Fisher, Capt. Otway, is arrived from a cruize; she looked into Mahon harbour, where a number of ships are collected, all bound to the bombardment of Algiers, as soon as the auxilliaries are said to be well prepared to receive them."

BOSTON, August 26.

However the principles of common benevolence, and the desire of easing the calamities of our fellow creatures might operate in favour of an act of amnesty and naturalization, to the ill-fated body of men, the refugees; yet the antipathies nurtured in the war have taken so deep a root, as will, we are apprehensive be very difficult to remove. We are the more convinced of the rectitude of the observation, from the general appearance of the various speculations, concerning them, in the southern papers (which generally speak the sentiment of the populace) a New-Jersey paper has the following:

"The tories like the fated Israelites, are doomed, by the enormity of their crimes, to roam to every part of the globe and to explore uncultivated regions: For wherever they appear in the union, the prejudices of a state of warfare continue, and threaten to unsheath the sanguinary poignard. Let us raise a monument and have engraved, in indeliable characters, the particulars of their infamy, that they and their demerits may be handed down, with curses, from generation to generation, as the enemies of the United States, who have smiled at the anguish of despair, and the wreathing pangs of misery that our virtuous countrymen have experienced in their goals and prison-ships. The lives of those caitiffs ought not to be secure in a country that they have endeavoured politically to damn; and every engine ought to be put in motion to prevent their return. Should an act of amnesty pass, through mistaken charity, we may expect to see the horrors of intestine feuds (now prevalent in a neighbouring state) pervade this, and British influence introduced, the fatality of which the Dutch, during the late war, experienced in an eminent degree.—Whigs cannot behold their inveterate enemies breath the salubrious air of liberty, and sheltered in the bosom of a country that not long since, they wished to have plunged a dagger in her vitals, and brought her prostrate to the British Lion.

BENNINGTON, October 3.

THE *owners of the Paper Mill, in Bennington, beg leave respectfully to inform the public, that their Paper Mill is now fitted to run, and they hope, through the kind patronage of an indulgent people, to render essential service to the community, and gain an adequate reward for their labour.*

The nature of the business of Papermaking requires, that coarse paper should be made at first, to cleanse the mill, and prevent the colouring of fine white paper, which is the reason of the Printers presenting their customers with paper of a blue cast this week.

Those gentlemen who may please to collect rags for the mill, and favour it with their custom, may depend on receiving the best of paper, on reasonable terms, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

A large quantity of CLOTHIERS PRESS PAPERS of the best kind, will be finished off at said mill, immediately, and sold on the most reasonable terms, for RAGS, CASH, or GRAIN.

CASH, WRITING or BONNET PAPER, given for CLEAN RAGS, CALVES PATES and CATTLE FEET, at the Printing-Office, or Paper Mill, in Bennington.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AS an Apprentice to the [illegible] *a smart active BOY, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, who can read and write, and has a good character.*

SAMUEL HICKS.

Bennington, Oct. 3, 1784.

XIV. And to the end that all laws prepared by the governor & provincial council aforesaid, may yet have the more full concurrence of the freemen of the province, it is declared, granted, and confirmed. That at the time and place or places for the choice of a provincial council as aforesaid, the said freemen shall yearly chuse members to serve in a general assembly as their representatives, not exceeding two hundred persons, who shall yearly meet from the twentieth day of the second month, which shall be in the year one thousand six hundred eighty and three following, in the capital town or city of the said province, where during eight days the several members may freely confer with one another; and, if any of them see meet, with a committee of the provincial council (consisting of three out of each of the four committees aforesaid, being twelve in all) which shall be at that time, purposely appointed to receive from any of them proposals for the alteration or amendment of any of the said proposed and promulgated bills: And on the ninth day from their so meeting, the said general assembly, after reading over the proposed bills by the clerk of the provincial council, and the occasions and motives for them being opened by the governor or his deputy, shall give their affirmative or negative, which to them seemeth best, in such manner as herein after is expressed. But not less than two thirds shall make a quorum in the passing of laws, and choice of such officers as are by them to be chosen.

XV. That the laws so prepared and proposed as aforesaid, that are assented to by the general assembly shall be enrolled as laws of the province, with this stile: By the governor, with the assent and approbation of the freemen in provincial council and general assembly.

XVI. That, for the better establishment of the government and laws of this province, and to the end there may be an universal satisfaction in the laying of the fundamentals thereof; the general assembly shall, or may for the first year, consist of all the freemen of and in the said province, and ever after it shall be yearly chosen as aforesaid; which number of two hundred shall be enlarged as the country shall encrease in people, so as it do not exceed five hundred at any time: The appointment and proportioning of which, as also the laying and methodizing of the choice of the provincial council and general assembly in future times, most equally to the divisions of the hundreds and counties, which the country shall hereafter be divided into, shall be the power of the provincial council to propose, and the general assembly to resolve.

XVII. That the governor and the provincial council shall erect from time to time standing courts of justice, in such places and number as they shall judge convenient for the good government of the said province. And that the provincial council shall on the thirteenth day of the first month yearly, elect and present to the governor or his deputy, a double number of persons, to serve for judges, treasurers, masters of rolls, within the said province for the year next ensuing; and the freemen of the said province in the county-courts, when they shall be erected, and till then in the general assembly, shall on the three and twentieth day of the second month yearly, elect and present to the governor or his deputy, a double number of persons to serve for sheriffs, justices of the peace, and coroners, for the year next ensuing; out of which respective elections and presentments, the governor or his deputy shall nominate and commissionate the proper number for each office the third day after the said presentments; or else the first named in such presentment for each office, shall stand and serve for that office the year ensuing.

XVIII. But forasmuch as the present condition of the province requires some immediate settlement, and admits not of so quick a revolution of officers; and to the end the said province may, with all convenient speed, be well ordered and settled, I William Penn do therefore think fit to nominate and appoint such persons for judges, treasurers, masters of the rolls, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and coroners, as are most fitly qualified for those employments; to whom I shall make & grant commissions for the said officers, respectively, to hold to them to whom the same shall be granted, for so long time as every such person shall well behave himself in the office or place to him respectively granted, and no longer. And upon the decease or displacing of any of the said officers, the succeeding officer or officers shall be chosen as aforesaid.

XIX. That the general assembly shall continue so long as may be needful to impeach criminals fit to be there impeached, to pass bills into laws as they shall think fit to pass into laws, and till such time as the governor & provincial council shall declare that they have nothing further to propose unto them for their assent and approbation: and that declaration shall be a dismiss to the general assembly for that time; which general assembly shall be notwithstanding capable of assembling together upon the summons of the provincial council, at any time during that year, if the said provincial council shall see occasion for their so assembling.

XX. That all the elections of members or representatives of the people to serve in provincial council and general assembly, and all questions to be determined by both or either of them, that relate to passing of bills into laws, to the choice of officers, to impeachments made by the general assembly, and judgment of criminals upon such impeachments by the provincial council, and to all other cases by them respectively judged of importance, shall be resolved and determined by the ballot; and unless on sudden and indispensible occasions, on business in provincial council, or its respective committees, shall be finally determined the same day that it is moved,

XXI. That at all times, when, and so often as it shall happen that the governor shall or may be an infant under the age of one and twenty years, and no guardians or commissioners are appointed in writing by the father of the said infant, or that such guardians or commissioners shall be deceased; that during such minority the provincial council shall from time to time, as they shall see meet, constitute and appoint guardians or commissioners, not exceeding three, one of which three shall preside as deputy and chief guardian during such minority, and shall have and execute, with the consent of the other two all the power of a governor, in all the public affairs and concerns of the said province.

XXII. That as often as any day of the month mentioned in any article of this charter, shall fall upon the first day of the week commonly called the Lord's day, the business appointed for that day shall be deferred till the next day, except in cases of emergency.

XXIII. That no act, law, or ordinance whatsoever, shall at any time hereafter be made or done by the governor of this province, his heirs or assigns, or by the freemen in the provincial council, or the general assembly to alter, change or diminish the form or effect of this charter, or any part or clause thereof, without the consent of the governor his heirs or assigns, and six parts of seven of the said freemen in provincial council and General Assembly.

XXIV. And lastly, That I the said William Penn, for myself, my heirs and assigns, have solemnly declared, granted and confirmed, and do hereby solemnly declare, grant, and confirm, That neither I, my heirs nor assigns, shall procure or do any thing or things, whereby the liberties in this charter contained and expressed shall be infringed or broken, and if any thing be procured by any person or persons contrary to these premises, it shall be held of no force or effect. In witness whereof, I the said William Penn have unto this present charter of liberties set my hand and broad seal, this five and twentieth day of the second month, vulgarly called April, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty-two.

WILLIAM PENN.

The following laws were agreed upon in England &c.

I. That the charter of liberties declared, granted, and confirmed the five and twentieth day of the second month, called April, 1682, before divers witnesses by William Penn, governor and chief proprietor of Pennsylvania, to all the freemen and planters of the said province; is hereby declared and approved, and shall be for ever held for fundamental in the government thereof, according to the limitations mentioned in the said charter:

II. That every inhabitant in the said province, that is or shall be a purchaser of one hundred acres of land, or upwards, his heirs and assigns, and every person who shall have paid his passage, and taken up one hundred acres of and at one penny an acre, [illegible] have cultivated ten there f a [illegible] every person that has been a [illegible] vant or bondsman, and is free [illegible] his service, that shall have tak[illegible] up his fifty acres of land, [illegible] cultivated twenty thereof; [illegible] every inhabitant, artificer, or [illegible] ther resident in the said provin[illegible] that pays scot and lot to the [illegible] vernment, shall be deemed [illegible] accounted a freeman of the [illegible] province: And every such [illegible] son shall and may be capable of [illegible] lecting, or being elected rep[illegible] sentatives of the people in [illegible] vincial council or general assem[illegible] bly in the said province.

III. That all elections of me[illegible] bers, or representatives of [illegible] people and freemen of the [illegible] vince of Pennsylvania, to se[illegible] in provincial council or gene[illegible] assembly to be held within [illegible] said province, shall be free and [illegible] luntary: and that the elec[illegible] that shall receive any reward [illegible] gift, in meat, drink, monies, [illegible] otherwise, shall forfeit his ri[illegible] to elect; and such person as [illegible] directly or indirectly give, pr[illegible] mise or bestow any such rewa[illegible] as aforesaid, to be elected, [illegible] forfeit his election, and be the[illegible] by incapable to serve as afo[illegible] said; and the provincial coun[illegible] and general assembly shall be [illegible] sole judges of the regularity [illegible] irregularity of the elections [illegible] their own respective members.

IV. That no money or go[illegible] shall be raised upon or paid by [illegible] ny of the people of this prov[illegible] by way of public tax, custom [illegible] contribution, but by a law [illegible] that purpose made; and whoso[illegible] ver shall levy, collect, or pay [illegible] money or goods contrary th[illegible] unto, shall be held a public e[illegible] my to the province, and a ben[illegible] er of the liberties of the peo[illegible] thereof.

V. That all courts shall be [illegible] pen, and justice shall neither [illegible] sold, denied or delayed.

VI. That in all courts, all p[illegible] sons of all persuasions may fr[illegible] appear in their own way, and [illegible] cording to their own manner, [illegible] there personally plead their [illegible] cause themselves; or if unab[illegible] by thei, friend: and the first p[illegible] cess shall be the exhibition [illegible] the complaint in court, four[illegible] days before the trial; and [illegible] the party complained against [illegible] be fitted for the same, he or [illegible] shall be summoned no less [illegible] ten days before, and a copy of [illegible] complaint delivered him or [illegible] at his or her dwelling-ho[illegible] But before the complaint of [illegible] person be received, he shall [illegible] lemnly declare in court he bel[illegible] in his conscience his cause is [illegible]

VII. That all pleadings, [illegible] cesses, and records in court [illegible] be short, and in English and [illegible] ordinary and plain character, [illegible] they may be understood, [illegible] justice speedily administered.

VIII. That all trials shall [illegible] twelve men, and as near as [illegible] be, peers or equals, and of [illegible] neighbourhood, and men [illegible] out just exception; in cases [illegible] there shall be first twenty [illegible] returned by the sheriffs [illegible] grand inquest, of whom tw[illegible] at least shall find the comp[illegible] to be true; and then the tw[illegible]

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1784. THE (Vol. II. No. 71.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

ROBISON & HALE,

On the north corner opposite the Dutch church in Albany, have just imported in the ship Vigilant, from London, a large and general Assortment of

European and East-India Goods

Which they will dispose of, by wholesale or retail, for cash, short credit, or any kind of country produce, on as low terms as they can be bought in New-York, among which are

A Neleganta ssortment of superfine, middling and coarse broadcloths, of all colours, with trimings complete.
Fine and middling sagathies,
Black Bombzines & worsted prunellas,
Black serge dimim,
Sattinet,
Princess stuff,
Black, blue, crimson & brown moreens.
Do. durants and tammies,
Do. calimancoes,
Scarlet, white, green black, blue and cloth coloured shaloons,
Light & dark brown, blue and green camblets,
Striped and flowered do.
White, red, blue, green and yellow flannels,
A large and beautiful assortment of purple and light calicoes, & light & dark coloured chintzes.
Blue, flowered & red copperplate curtain callicoes,
Irish linens, all prices
Coarse and fine cambricks,
Lawns and muslins,
Broad and narrow blond and trolly lace and edgings.
Do. black do.
Diaper,
Table and breakfast cloths,
Shirting, apron and furniture check,
Striped cottons,
Brown Russia sheeting
Corded dimity,
Marseilles quilting,
Mens and Women's silk, thread, cotton and worsted stockings,
Womens silk & leather gloves & mitts of all kinds and colours,
Men's beaver and coloured gloves,
A most elegant and large assortment of taste and ribbons, from very narrow to the broadest
children's waiste ribbons,
Black, green, crimson and light coloured double Persian.
White, blue, green & pink single persian,
Black, English & India Taffaties,
Broad & narrow black mode and lattin,
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs of various prices,
A great variety of silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Men's common and fine beaver hatts,
Men's coarse shoes,
Women's Hoses do.
White and brown buckram,
A large assortment of sewing silk & twist
Do. of thread & buttons of all colours,
Fashionable & common metal buttons,
Scotch thread from No. 10 to 75,
Large and small looking glasses,
Bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling books,
Primers,
Pocket dictionaries,
Ready Reckoners,
Writing paper,
Wafers,
Quills,
Ink powder,
Pewter ink stands,
Slates and pencils,
Knives and forks,
Cutteaux,
Penknives,
Razors,
Shears,
Scissars,
Thimbles,
A variety of Shoemakers and carpenters tools,
H and HL hinges of all sizes,
Wood screws,
Nails of all sizes,
Smoothing irons,
Frying pans,
Hand and crosscut saws,
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 window glass,
Snuff of the first quality,
Men's and children's plated and common shoe buckles,
Pins and needles,
Tapes, ferreting and binding,
A large assortment of queen's ware, of all kinds,
Scythes and Sickles,
Powder and shot,
Musket balls,
With a variety of other articles.

An assortment of INDIAN GOODS at a moderate advance of the sterling cost.

Notice is hereby given that the proprietor's meeting of the township of Concord, that was held at the dwelling house of Jehiel Webb, innholder in Rockingham, on the 17th day of August last, stands adjourn'd to the first Wednesday of November next; then to meet at the dwelling house of said Jehiel Webb, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOSHUA WEBB, Mod.

Attest, REUBEN JONES, Clerk.

BENNINGTON, October 3.

THE owners of the Paper Mill, in Bennington, beg leave respectfully to inform the public, that their Paper Mill is now fitted to run, and they hope, through the kind patronage of an indulgent people, to render essential service to the community, and gain an adequate reward for their labour.

The nature of the business of Papermaking requires, that coarse paper should be made at first, to cleanse the mill, and prevent the colouring of fine white paper, which is the reason of the Printers presenting their customers with paper of a blue cast at present.

Those gentlemen who may please to collect rags for the mill, and favour it with their custom, may depend on receiving the best of paper, on reasonable terms, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

A large quantity of CLOTHIERS PRESS PAPERS of the best kind, will be finished off at said mill, immediately, and sold on the most reasonable terms, for RAGS, CASH, or GRAIN.

CASH, WRITING or BONNET PAPER, given for CLEAN RAGS, CALVES PATES and CATTLE'S FEET, at the Printing-Office, & Paper Mill, in Bennington.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AS an Apprentice to the Saddlers Business, a smart active BOY, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, who can read and write, and has a good character.

SAMUEL HICKS.

Bennington, Oct. 3, 1784.

COMMON RUM, superior in flavor to any made in the State, for SALE, by the hogshead or barrel, at the New-York price, by

ROBISON & HALE,
ALBANY.

ALSO,
The following GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

French Brandy,
Jamaica spirits, West India and common rum, by the hogshead, barrel, or smaller quantity,
Madeira wine,
Teneriffe do.
White wine vinegar,
Muscovado Sugar,
Powder and loaf, do.
Tea and Coffee,
Chocolate,
Salt.
Allspice,
Nutmegs,
Pepper,
Indigo,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Allum,
Refined and bloomery bar iron,
German, Halstered & Crawley's steel,
A quantity of good merchantable wheat and boiling pots.

THE owners of the Paper Mill in Bennington, beg leave to acquaint the public, that their mill is now ready to run, and they flatter themselves to be able to supply the STATE of VERMONT with paper of every kind on as reasonable terms as it can be procured at any mill in the United States.

The virtuous DAUGHTERS of LIBERTY in this State, are earnestly requested to patronize its freedom and relieve it from a mean dependence on other States for that valuable commodity, PAPER; by carefully preserving all their linen and cotton RAGS, and sending them to the said mill or the Printing Office, where they will receive two coppers per pound and the thanks of the owners.

4 As RAGS are very much wanted at said Mill, the owners hope their advertisement will be taken immediate notice of.

JUSTIN BLISS,
CORDWAINER, from SPRINGFIELD,
Begs leave to inform the Public,

THAT he carries on his business, in all its branches, at the Shop of Mr. Timothy Follet, Goldsmith, in Bennington.

Said Bliss has just received a quantity of excellent leather, and boot legs, from New-England; which he would be glad to make up, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH or WHEAT (to be paid at the time of taking the work from the shop.)

N. B. A faithful journeyman who understands his business, may find employ by applying immediately to said Bliss. 68

WE the subscribers, being appointed Commissioners, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the district of Bennington, State of Vermont, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors o the estate o John Robinson, late of Shaftsbury deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Galusha, in said Shaftsbury on the last Thursday of September present, & the first Thursday in October next, at one o'clock, afternoon, until six on each of said days.

NATHAN LEONARD,
ASA HATCH.

N. B. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested. 68

Whereas at a meeting of the proprietors of the township of the Two Heroes, holden at the dwelling house of Col. Ebenezer Allen, inn-holder in said town, on the 20th day of August instant, voted that they would raise a tax of twelve shillings, in addition to eighteen shillings before voted to be laid, to defray the charges of laying out said lots and clearing roads in said town. Which money is to be paid to me the subscriber by the first day of October next; or they may expect their rights will be exposed to publick sale according to law.

ALEXANDER GORDEN, Coll.

Two Heroes, August 21, 1784. 69

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one third part of the proprietors of the township of Concord, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, for the following reasons, viz. that said meeting was not legally warned, not being in the Bennington paper.

These are therefore to notify and warn all the proprietors of Concord aforesaid; to meet at the dwelling house of Jehiel Webb, innholder in Rockingham, on the first day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following particulars, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator, to govern said meeting.
2. To choose a Clerk and Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be thought necessary.
3. To see if the proprietors will survey or lay out said township into lots, &c.
4. To see if the proprietors will ratify what was transacted at the proprietors meeting of the 17th of August, last.
5. To transact such other business as shall then and there be thought necessary, by said proprietors.

JOSHUA WEBB, Justis. Pacis.

Rockingham, County of Windham, September 13, 1784. 68

Just published,

And to be sold at the Printing-office in Bennington.

The believer's triumph over death. Illustrated in a

SERMON,

Preached at Lanesborough, *December 17, 1784.*

At the Funeral of Mrs. HULDAH, consort of Lieut. ANDREW SQUIRE.

By DANIEL COLLENS, A. M. Pastor of the Church in Lanesborough.

STRAYED,

Or STOLEN from the Subscriber, (living in Tinmouth) about the tenth inst. a sorrel roan mare, 4 or 5 years old, shod before, a small star in the fore-head, carries her tail a little on one side, whoever will return or secure said mare, or give information to the subscriber so that he may receive her again shall be well rewarded for their trouble, by

SAMUEL MATTOCKS.

August 30. 1784. 69

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
By SMITH & HASTINGS,
A number of
BEAR SKINS,
For which good pay will be made.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 11th of September, a brown MARE, about 14 hands high, has a small white star in her forehead, marked VB on the left shoulder. Whoever will take up said mare and thief, shall receive a handsome reward from Capt. JOHN VANBUREN, at the Flatts, above Albany.

Sept. 18, 1784. 68

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A JOURNEYMAN SHOP JOINER,
who understands his business in all its parts. Such an one may hear of constant employ and good wages by applying to the Printers. 68

The *REVENGE* of AMERICA.

WHEN fierce Pisarro's legions flew
O'er ravag'd fields of rich Peru,
Struck with his bleeding people's woes,
Old India's awful genius rose.
He sat on Andes' topmost stone,
And heard a thousand nations groan;
For grief his feathery crown he tore,
To see hugh Plata foam with gore;
He broke his arrows, stampt the ground,
To view his cities smoaking round.
What woes, he cry'd, hath lust of gold
O'er my poor country widely rol'd,
Plunderers proceed! my bowels tear,
But ye shall meet destruction there.
From the deep vaulted mine shall rise
The infatiate fiend pale avarice!
Whose steps shall trembling justice fly,
Peace, order, law and amity!
I see all Europe's children curst
With lucre's universal thirst:
The rage that sweeps my sons away,
My baneful gold shall well repay.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

In case you should be in want of a small piece to fill up a vacancy in your paper, I have transcribed a short piece of ancient history which may perhaps be pleasing to some of your readers.

A very extraordinary instance of God's merciful protection over the JEWS.

PHILIP, *king of Macedon, having brought the free States of Greece under his subjection, caused himself to be chosen by them their Captain General, for carrying on the war against the Persians. This war was undertaken to avenge the*

vengeance of the Grecians upon the Persians for the many injuries they had suffered from them. Philip, as he was just ready to set forward in this expedition, was slain, while he was celebrating the marriage of Cleopatra his daughter, with Alexander, king of Epirus. Pausanias one of his guards, being abused by one Attalus, had often complained to Philip of the injury; but finding no redress, he turned his revenge from the author of the injury, upon Philip, who refused to do him justice for it; and slew him, as he was passing in great pomp to the theatre to finish the solemnities whereby he honored his daughter's marriage.

He was succeeded by his son Alexander, being then twenty years old; who being chosen Captain General in his father's room, passed the Helespont next spring, in the year 334 before Christ, with an army only of 30,000 foot, and 5000 horse. With so small an army he attempted, and also accomplished, the conquest of the whole Persian empire, and added India also to his acquisitions.

Alexander having defeated Darius King of Persia, first at the river Granicus, and next at Issus in Cilicia, as he marched his victorious army along the sea coast towards Phœnicia, all submitted to him without opposition; till he came to Tyre. The Tyrians indeed, upon his approach sent presents to himself, and provisions for his army, being desirous to have peace with him as a friend, but unwilling to submit to him as a master, they refused to admit him at his desire into their city. Alexander, flushed with so many victories, not being able to bear this repulse, resolved to force them by siege; wherein he found many difficulties: For the city of Tyre standing then on an island at the distance of half a mile from the shore, he had no way of approaching to it to make an assault, but by carrying a bank from the continent through the sea to the island; which, without wearied labour he accomplished in seven months, and by means thereof at length took the city and burnt it down to the ground. He slew 8000 of the inhabitants in the sackage of the town, & caused 2000 of them to be crucified, and 30,000 of them were sold for slaves.

When Alexander sat down before Tyre, he sent out his commissaries into Galilee, Samaria and Judea, requiring the inhabitants of those parts to submit to him, and furnish him with all necessaries for the support of his army. The Jews pleaded their oath to Darius king of Persia; by which thinking themselves obliged not to own any new master, so long as he lived, they would not obey his commands. This exceedingly offended Alexander, who in the flush of his late victories, thinking all ought to submit to him, could bear no contradiction therein. And therefore, as soon as he had done with Tyre, he marched against Jerusalem, with intention to punish the Jews, as severely as he had the Tyrians, for not obeying his commands.

In this distress, Jaddua the high priest, who had then the immediate government of that people under the Persians, being in great perplexity, and all Jerusalem with him; they had no other course to take, but to fling themselves upon God's protection, and implore his mercy to them for their deliverance from this danger: and therefore, in order thereto, they made their devout addresses unto him with sacrifices, oblations and prayers. By which God being moved to compassion towards them, directed Jaddua, in a vision of the night, to go out and meet the conqueror in his pontifical robes, with the priests attending him in their proper habits, and all the people in white garments.

Jaddua, in obedience hereto, the next day went forth in the manner directed, with the priests and people arranged as in a sacred procession, and all habited as the vision commanded: and advancing to a place called Sapha (an eminence without Jerusalem, which commanded a prospect of all the country round, as well as of the city and temple of Jerusalem) there waited the coming of Alexander, and on his approach met him in this pompous and solemn manner. As soon as the king saw the high priest in this manner coming towards him, he was struck with a profound awe at the spectacle; and hastening forward, bowed down to him, and saluted him with a religious veneration, to the great surprize of all that attended him, especially of the Syrians and Phœnicians, who expected nothing less than that Alexander should have destroyed this people as he had the Tyrians; and they came thither with an eagar desire, out of an hatred they had to them, to bear a part in the execution. While all stood amazed at this behavior, which was so much contrary to their expectations, Parmenio asked the king the reason of it, and how it came to pass that he, whom all adored, should pay such adoration to the Jewish High Priest? To which he answered, that he did not pay that adoration to him but to that God whose priest he was. For that, when he was at Dio, in Macedonia, and there deliberating with himself how he should carry on his war against the Persians, and was in much doubt about the undertaking, this very person, and in this very habit, appeared to him in a dream, and encouraged him to lay aside all solicitude and diffidence about this matter, & pass boldly over into Asia; promising him that God would be his guide in the expedition, and give him the empire of the Persians: And therefore on his seeing this person, and knowing him by his habit, as well as by his shape and countenance, that he was the very same that appeared unto him at Dio, he assured himself from hence that he made the present war under the conduct of God, and should certainly by his assistance conquer Darius, and overthrow the Persian empire, and succeed in all things concerning it according to his desire; and that therefore, in the person of this his priest, he paid adoration unto him. Hereon turning again to Jaddua, he kindly embraced him, and entered Jerusalem with him in a friendly manner, and offered sacrifices to God, in the temple; where Jaddua having shewn him the prophecies of Daniel, chapter viii, 21, which predicted the overthrow of the Persian empire by a Grecian king, he went from thence with the greater assurance of success in his father, carrying on of the war, not doubting but that he was the person meant by those prophecies. All which particulars rendering him kindly affected to the Jews, he called them together, when he was on his departure, and bid them ask what they had to desire of him. Whereupon they having petitioned him, that they might enjoy the freedom of their country, laws and religion, and be exempted every seventh year from paying any tribute, because in that year, according to their law, they neither sowed nor reaped; Alexander readily granted them all this request.

ANECDOTE of SCIPIO.

SCIPIO, at four and twenty years of age, had obtained a great victory, and a multitude of prisoners of each sex, and all conditions, fell into his possession; among others; an agreeable virgin in her early bloom and beauty. He had too sensible a heart to see the most lovely of objects without being moved with passion; besides which, there was no obligation of honor or virtue, in the common account, to restrain his desires towards one who was his by the fortune of war. But a noble indignation and a sudden sorrow, which appeared in her countenance, when the conqueror cast his eyes upon her, raised his curiosity to know her story. He was informed she was a lady of the highest condition in that country, and contracted to Allucius, a man of merit and quality. The generous Roman soon placed himself in the condition of that unhappy man, who was to lose so charming a bride; and though a youth, a bachelor, a lover and a conqueror, immediately resolved to restore her to her destined husband. With this purpose he commands her parents and relations, with her intended husband, to attend him at an appointed time. When they were met, and were waiting for the general, you may imagine to yourself the different concern of an unhappy father, a despairing lover, and a tender mother, in the several persons who were so related to the captive. Scipio appears to them, and leads his prisoner into their presence: as he approached, they all threw themselves on their knees except the lover of the lady; but Scipio observing in him a manly sullenness, was the more inclined to favor him, and spoke to him in these words: "Sir, it is not the manner of the Romans to use all the power they justly may; we fight, not to ravage countries, or break through the ties of humanity; I am acquainted with your worth, and your interest in this lady; fortune has made me your master but I desire to be your friend; this is your wife, take her, and may the Gods bless you with her: far be it from Scipio to purchase a little momentary pleasure at the rate of making an honest man unhappy." The heart of Allucius was too full to allow him to make answer, but he threw himself at Scipio's feet and wept aloud. The captive lady fell into the same posture, and they both remained so, till the father of the young woman burst into the following words: "O divine Scipio, the Gods have given you more than human virtue. O glorious leader! O wondrous youth! does not that happy virgin, while she prays to the Gods for your prosperity, and thinks you sent down from among them, give you most exquisite pleasure, above all the joys you could have reaped from the possession of her injured person?" Scipio, without any emotion, answered him, "Father, be a friend to Rome," and then retired. An immense sum was brought as her ransom, but he sent it to her husband, and smiling, said, "This is a trifle after what I have given him already."

From the VERMONT JOURNAL.

Messrs. Printers,

The following was intended for publication before the last freeman's meeting; but unhappily could not be got ready for the press. It is hoped, however, it may still be productive of the good effects it was then intended to produce. You are therefore requested to insert it in the JOURNAL.*

PEACE, all hail!--Government, the power, strength, and security of a people, all welcome!--Let echoes vibrate and rise in thanksgiving to God, for the blessings of a free and happy people; in republican states rising; the power and strength of it in the people and not in princes.

I charge you, O my brethren! with divine joy, keep the keys in your own hands; Choose such men to serve you as are wise, pious, and judicious; who will keep the constitution sacred, and all rights and privileges of the people inviolable. Don't be fond of novelty in your choice--nor careless that vicious men represent or rule the people: this blessing of God is like to be corrupted for want of vigilance in the people. Let those who serve us by ruling, be often instructed by us from the press, by reminding them that their power is not omnipotent; and that, as they are only a body civil, their business is only civil---religious laws belong to ecclesiastical bodies; and that every sectarian, even Papists, may have their liberty in modes and forms of religion. Nay, I suppose it is even tyranny to compel a man to support civil government, if he denies its being any privilege to him, and does not use it: neither can a man be an offender if he neglects to keep the first day of the week for the sabbath, if he appears sober, just, and moral otherwise; nay, if he observe not any day* (this may seem licentious.) I grant he ought to observe the sabbath, and the magistrate (or any other man) may exhort him thereto but not compel him. Again, I cannot allow civil authority to affix boundaries to religious bodies; for this seems as though they were under the inspection and controul of civil laws. But as sentiments are many about religion, I conceive the authority ought to leave them to embody, and gather from all towns, according to their own sentiments and privileges---then all denominations may harmoniously worship in one county. Nay I do not conceive that the civil law will know any society but a civil one. All religious societies will know themselves, and that will be sufficient; and if any person refuses joining a religious society, there is no law but a despotic one can compel him; and it is only an imposition on the birthrights of mankind, that the civil

* *The breaches of the Sabbath, by the Mosaic law, was punished with death, but God was their prince & Legislator. Breaches of law here were unreasonable, and so struck at the dignity of the prince: but the neglect of the Sabbath now cannot be a breach of civil precept.*

law thinks to compel a man to support a minister. Nevertheless, every man ought to support the Gospel; but if he cannot be perswaded by scripture and reason, he must remain the sufferer by his own obstinacy.

Unbelief, pride, extortion, neglect of helping the poor, &c. are sins, and every sober man ought to exhort his fellows against them; but he cannot punish him for committing them; but he may with as much propriety be punished, as he who neglects the Sabbath, or refuses to support the Gospel; for the Gospel must overcome him and not the law. These duties he owes to his maker, and they must there be accounted for.

But whatever breaches of peace may take place on the sabbath day ought to be restrained by law, as much as if committed in a market. All sects of religious bodies ought to be guarded and defended by the law, in their religious meetings, from riotous & unruly disturbers of their worship.

But I leave the direction and inspection of government to the abler pen.

A PHILANTHROPIST.

LONDON, June 10

There is no branch of the European commerce that has made so rapid a progress as that to the East-Indies. The whole number of ships sent to Asia, by all the maritime powers of Europe at the beginning of the present century did not amount to fifty sail; of which England sent fourteen--France five---the Dutch eleven---the Venetians and Genoese together, nine; the Spaniards three; and all the rest of Europe only six: neither the Russians or Imperialists at that period sent any in the year 1744, the English increased their number to twenty-seven; the Venetians and Genoese sent only four; and the rest of Europe about nine. At this time near three hundred sail of European ships, belonging to the several powers are employed in the East-India traffic, of which Englnd alone sends sixty-eight, being the whole of the East-India company's shipping; the French last year, employed nine; the Portuguese thirteen; the Russians, the Spaniards, &c. make up the remainder; but neither the Venetians or Genoese now send one single ship to the Indies.

JUNE, 12.

Advice was yesterday received at the India House, that some Dutch ships on their passage home, near the Mauritius, saw an English ship in distress, and firing minute gunds; but the wing blew so hard, they cou'd not give her the least assistance. She is supposed to be the Resolution East-Indiaman, estimated at 350,000l.

Government have come to a resolution of prosecuting as pirates with the utmost rigour, all such as are caught on the high seas, smuggling goods into the kingdom.

Three per cent consols, have risen to 59 $\frac{1}{8}$

EDINBURGH, June 8.

Last night another mob, much more numerous than the former, assembled by beat of drum, armed with sticks, bludgeons, &c and proceeded to Cannon mill. A strong military guard was placed to protect the works, which prevented the mob from getting access. A number of shots were fired by the soldiers, by which several of the mob, we hear, are wounded. The mob burnt a hay stack, at some distance from the works, and some empty barrels, and then dispersed. Besides the soldiers that were in the works, General Leslie, Colonel Campbell, Mr. Sheriff Cockburn, and a large body of the military from the castle, with their pieces loaded and bayonets fixed, attended, the riot act was read.

The above illegal proceedings are not confined to the neighbourhood of this city. Last night a large mob assembled at Ford, about ten miles from Edinburgh, and atracked the large and extensive distillery belonging to Mr. Reid, which they burnt to the ground. The dwelling house & cattle were saved by the activity of Mr. Reid's servants.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Aug. 7.

The direful effects which we dreaded from the tremendous hurricane of the 30th ult. were but too fatally realized. Considerable damage has been done in this town; many building have been thrown down, numbers of piazzas destroyed, and most of the fences in the Havannah leveled with the ground. The roof and part of the wall of the inner barracks on the parade, appropriated for the private soldiers, were driven in, and some of the most substantial buildings in town stripped of their coverings. The dwelling-houses at most of the penns in the neighbourhood of Kingston, have also every one been in a greater or lesser degree injured.

The harbour of Kingston and Port-Royal, on the morning after the hurricane, exhibited the most striking picture of desolation: His Majesty's ships Janus, and Iphigenia, the Vernon armed store-ship, the ship Nelly, Dawson, and some small craft, being the only vessels that rode out the storm. Every other in these harbours were either sunk or driven ashore, and dismasted. To give a perfect account of the loss is a task at present impossible many vessels being absolutely sunk, of which no vestige remains, but the heads of masts that appear above water.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.

Wednesday evening last, about eight o'clock, a man was stopped in Third street, between Market and Arch streets, by three villains, two of whom holding his arms, the third put a pistol to his breast and robbing him of his watch & some money went off.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20.

The brig -----, Capt. Smith, from Jamaica, on the point of Sandy-Hook, last Friday morning was drove on shore;---the vessel was soon dashed to pieces, and the cargo all lost, except about twenty puncheons of rum. We are happy to hear that no lives are lost. The brig we hear, belongs to Middletown in Connecticut.

SEPTEMBER, 29.

By letters from Rhode Island, we are informed that the fleet of his most Christian Majesty, is safe arrived from the Chesapeak in that harbour, and will return to the West-Indies after the hurricane season, to avoid which is the object of their visit to our continent.

WINDSOR, *Sept.* 29.

Monday last about half past 12 o'clock, a considerable shock of an earthquake was felt in this town.

BENNINGTON, October 11.

The State of Vermont in the seventh year of her independence, and the town of Bennington in the 23d year of its settlement, may boast of enjoying privileges, unknown to any State in the Union, at a similar age, in the enjoyment of the arts of Printing and Paper Making. May we be wise to improve these and all other advantages.

The rapid population of this State, notwithstanding the many disadvantages we have laboured under, has afforded matter of speculation throughout the United States, and the encrease of arts & manufactures among us must not only give great satisfaction to every real friend to the State, but must eventually prove of great utility to the people at large. Among other useful branches, the manufacture of paper must be a peculiar advantage, as large sums of money has annually been expended for that very useful commodity, since our independence; which will now be kept in circulation among us; and in case people will exert themselves to support the business, by saving their rags, &c. paper may, perhaps, become a considerable article of export to the adjacent States.

RAGS

For the USE of the

PAPER MILL

IN BENNINGTON,

Will be received by Zechariah Seymour & Co. in Pittsfield; William Walker, and Co. Lanesborough; Mr. C. R. Webster, Printer, Albany; Messrs. Skinner and Sprague, Williamstown; Messrs. Blodget & Austin, Shaftsbury; by the several post riders from Bennington, & at the Printing Office and Paper Mill in Bennington.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A faithful man to ride post from Bennington to the Northward, and one from Bennington to Albany. For terms enquire at the Printing-Office.

To be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the house of Josiah Armes, near the premises, in Brattleboro', on the second day of November next, for cash, by Mary Whipple, administratrix on the estate of Daniel Whipple, late of Westminster, deceased, the farm at Brattleborough, on which the said Daniel formerly lived, situated on the northerly side of West River, where the great public road crosses the said River, incumbered with the widow's thirds, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, well situated for a merchant or tavern, a dwelling-house, barn, and good well of water, about thirty acres of excellent interval land lying on West-River, and the residue of the farm is good plough land and pasture, very free from stone, and mostly under improvement. An indisputable title will be given. Any further particulars respecting the matter will be made known at the time of sale, by

MARY WHIPPLE, Administratrix.

Brattleborough, Sept. 1, 1784.

STATE of VERMONT.

The proprietors of [illegible], in the county of Windsor, are informed, That at a meeting of said proprietors, held Sept. 2, 1783, it was voted, that a tax of [illegible] shillings on each right, be granted, to be paid in hard money; and a tax of [illegible] shillings to be paid in labour on the roads in said town; and at a meeting held June 15th, 1784, it was voted that a tax of five shillings on each right, be also granted, payable in hard money only. Said proprietors are requested to pay said taxes to me the subscriber, immediately, as the time of payment is already elapsed.

B. STRONG, Collector.

Bethel, Sept. 24, 1784.

Notice is hereby given to the proprietors of Rochester, that at a legal meeting held at the house of Capt. John Strong, in Woodstock, the first day of last June, voted to raise a tax of two pounds on each proprietor's right, to defray the expence of lotting out said township, and other proprietary matters. Unless said tax is paid to me the subscriber, immediately, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

ENOCH EMERSON, Collector.

Hartford, Sept. 21, 1784.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of Lunenburgh, held at the house of Captain Fowler, in Newbury, voted, to raise a tax of ten dollars for the purpose of lotting out said township. Unless said tax is paid to me the subscriber immediately, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

NOAH WHITE, Collector.

Moortown, Sept. 2, 1784.

The proprietors of Victory, in the county of Orange, State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Col. Eleazer Paterson in Hinsdale in the county of Windham, on the second day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st, To choose a moderator. 2d. To choose a clerk, treasurer, and any other officers that shall be deemed necessary. 3. To grant any sum of money that may be necessary to pay the cost of laying out highways, and lots in said township, and any other charges. 4. To do or transact any other business that may be judged necessary by the proprietors when assembled at said meeting.

JOHN BARRETT, Just. Peace.

Springfield, Sept. 9, 1784.

At a proprietors meeting for the township of Williamstown, in the State of Vermont, held by legal warning at Elijah Dewey's innholder in Bennington, the 27th of April, voted, to raise a tax of four dollars on each right to defray the charges of surveying and lotting out said town, said tax to be paid by the third day of November next. The aforesaid meeting stands adjourned to the first Wednesday of November next, at Elijah Dewey's, innholder in Bennington, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN TRACY, Prop. Clerk.

Pownal, October 6, 1784.

Whereas application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of New-Haven to warn a proprietor's meeting these are therefore to warn the said proprietors to meet at the house of Mr. Andrew Barron, innholder in New-Haven, on the second Wednesday of February next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to act on the following article, First, To chuse a moderator. 2 To chuse a proprietors clerk, and to transact any other business that said proprietors shall think best when met.

ELIHU SMITH, Justice of Peace.

Clarendon, October 6, 1784.

JUST PUBLISHED,

and to be sold at the Printing-Office in Bennington.

The LIFE and CONVERSION of WILLIAM CHESTER, Of the CITY of LONDON.

Who was executed in the City of Dublin for Forgery; published for the Use of Mankind in general.

By JOHN HE[illegible], A. M.

men, or peers, to be likewise returned by the sheriff, shall have the final judgment. But reasonable challenges shall be always admitted against the said twelve men, or any of them.

IX. That all fees in all cases shall be moderate, and settled by the provincial council and general assembly, and be hung up in a table in every respective court; and whosoever shall be convicted of taking more, shall pay twofold, and be dismissed his employment, one moiety of which shall go to the party wronged.

X. That all prisons shall be work-houses for felons, vagrants, and loose and idle persons whereof one shall be in every county.

XI. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident or the presumption great.

XII. That all persons wrongfully imprisoned or prosecuted at law, shall have double damages against the informer or persecuter.

XIII. That all prisons shall be free as to fees, food, and lodging.

XIV. That all lands and goods shall be liable to pay debts, except where there is legal issue, and then all the goods, and one third of the land only.

XV. That all wills in writing attested by two witnesses, shall be of the same force, as to lands, as other conveyances, being legally proved within forty days, either within or without the province

XVI. That seven years quiet possession shall give an unquestionable right, except in cases of infants, lunaticks, married women, or persons beyond the seas.

XVII. That all briberies and extortions whatsoever, shall be severely punished.

XVIII. That all fines shall be moderate, and saving men's contentments, merchandize, or wainage.

XIX That all marriages (not forbidden by the law of God, as to nearness of blood and affinity of marriage) shall be encouraged; but the parents or guardians shall be first consulted, and the marriage shall be published before it be solemnized; and it shall be solemnized by taking one another as man and wife, before credible witnesses, and a certificate of the whole, under the hands of parties and witnesses, shall be brought to the proper register of the county, and shall be registered in his office.

XX. And to prevent frauds and vexatious suits within the said province, that all charters, gifts, grants, and conveyances of land, (except leases for a year or under) and all bills, bonds, and specialties above five pounds, and not under three months, made in the said province, shall be enrolled or registered in the Public Enrolment Office of the said province, within the space of two months next after the making thereof, else to be void in law. And all deeds, grants, and conveyances of land (except as aforesaid) within the said province, and made out of the said province, shall be enrolled or registered as aforesaid, within six months next after the making thereof, and settleing and constituting an enrolment-office or registry within the said province, else to be void in law against all persons whatsoever.

XXI. That all defacers or corrupters of charters, gifts, grants, bonds, bills, wills, contracts, and conveyances, or that shall deface or falsify any enrolment, registry or record within this province, shall make double satisfaction for the same; half whereof shall go to the party wronged, and they shall be dismissed of all places of trust, and be publicly disgraced as false men.

XXII. That there shall be a register for births, marriages, burials, wills, and letters of administration, distinct from the other registry.

XXIII. That there shall be a register for all servants, where names, time, wages, and days of payment shall be registered.

XXIV. That all lands and goods of felons shall be liable to make satisfaction to the party wronged twice the value; and for want of lands or goods, the felons shall be bondmen to work in the common prison or work-house, or otherwise till the party be satisfied.

XXV. That the estate of capital offenders, as traitors and murderers, shall go one third to the next of kin to the sufferer, and the remainder to the next kin to the criminal.

XXVI. That all witnesses, coming or called to testify their knowledge in or to any matter or thing in any court, or before any lawful authority within the said province, shall there give or deliver in their evidence or testimony by solemnly promising to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, to the matter or thing in question. And in case any person so called to evidence, shall be convicted of wilful falsehood, such person shall suffer and undergo such damage or penalty, as the person or persons against whom he or she bore false witness, did or should undergo; and shall also make satisfaction to the party wronged, and be publicly exposed as a false witness, never to be credited in any court, or before any magistrate in the said province.

XXVII. And to the end that all officers chosen to serve within this province, may with more care and diligence answer the trust reposed in them, it is agreed, that no such person shall enjoy more than one public office at one time.

XXVIII. That all children within this province of the age of the age of twelve years, shall be taught some useful trade or skill, to the end none may be idle but poor may work to live, and the rich, if they become poor, may not want.

XXIX. That servants be not kept longer than their time, and such as are careful, be both justly and kindly used in their service, and put in fitting equipage at the end thereof according to custom

XXX. That all scandalous and malicious reporters, backbiters, defamers, and spreaders of false news, whether against magistrates or private persons, shall be accordingly severely punished, as enemies to the peace and concord of this province.

XXXI. That for the encouragement of the planters and traders in this province, who are encorporated into a society, the patent granted to them by William Penn, governor of the said province is hereby ratified and confirmed.

XXXII. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

XXXIII. That all factors or correspondents in the said province, wronging their employers, shall make satisfaction and one third over, to their said employers: and in case of the death of any such factor ar correspondent, the committee of trade shall take care to secure so much of the deceased party's estate, as belongs to his said respective employers.

XXXIV. That all treasurers, judges, masters of the rolls, sheriff, justices of the peace, and other officers and persons whatsoever, relating to courts or trials of causes, or any other service in the government; and all members elected to serve in provincial council and general assembly, and all that have right to elect such members, shall be such as profess faith in Jesus Christ, and that are not convicted of ill fame, or unsober and dishonest conversation, and that are of *twenty-one* years of age at least: and that all such so qualified, shall be capable of the said several employments and privileges as aforesaid.

XXXV. That all persons living in this province, who profess and acknowledge the one almighty and eternal God, to be the creator, upholder, and ruler of the world; and that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in no ways be molested or prejudiced for their religious pursuasion or practice in matters of faith and worship, nor shall they be compelled at any time to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place or ministry whatever.

XXXVI. That according to the good example of the primitive christians, and the ease of the creation, every first day of the week called the Lord's day, people shall abstain from their common daily labour, that they may the better dispose themselves to worship God according to their understandings.

XXXVII. That as a careless and corrupt administration of justice draws the wrath of God upon magistrates, so the wildness and looseness of the people provoke the indignation of God against a country: therefore, that all offences against God, as swearing, cursing, lying, prophane talking, drunkenness, dringin of healths, obscene words, incest, sodomy, rapes, whoredom, fornication, and other enclearness (not to be repeated) all treasons, misprisions, murders, duels, felony, sedition, maims, forcible entries, and other violences, to the persons and estates of the inhabitants of this province: all prizes, stage-plays, cards, dice, May-games, gamesters, masques, revels, bull-baitings, cock fightings, bear-baitings, and the like which excite the people to rudeness, cruelty, looseness and irreligion, shall be respectively discouraged, and severely punished, according to the appointment of the governor and provincial council and general assembly; as also all proceedings contrary to these laws, that are not here made expressly penal.

XXXVIII That a copy of these laws shall be hung up in the provincial council, and in public courts of justice: and that they shall be read yearly at the opening of every provincial council and general assembly, and court of justice; and their assent shall be testified, by their standing up after the reading thereof.

XXXIX. That there shall be at no time any alteration of any of these laws, without the consent of the governor, his heirs or assigns, and six parts of seven of the freemen, met in provincial council and general assembly.

XL. That all other matters and things not herein provided for, which shall and may concern the public justice, peace or safety of the said province; and the raising and imposing taxes, customs, duties or other charges whatsoever, shall be, and are hereby referred to the order, prudence and determination of the governor and freemen in provincial council and general assembly, to be held from time to time in the said province.

Signed and sealed by the governor and freemen aforesaid, the fifth day of the third month, called May, one thousand six hundred and eighty two.

The boundaries granted by the charter of King Charles to Willi. Penn and his heirs, are all that tract or part of land in America, with the islands therein contained, as the same is bounded on the east by the river Deleware, from twelve miles distance northwards of Newcastle town, unto the three and fortieth degree northern latitude, but if the river shall not extend so far northward, then by the said river, so far as it doth extend, and from the head of the said river, unto the forty third degree. The said land to extend westward five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bound, and the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree northern latitude, and on the south by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from Newcastle, northward and westward, unto the beginning of the fortieth degree nortern latitude, and then by a strait line westward, to the limits above mentioned.

MONDAY, October 18, 1784. THE (Vol. II. No. 70.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

RAGS

For the USE of the

PAPER MILL

IN BENNINGTON,

Will be received by Zechariah Seymour & Co. in Pittsfield; William Walker and Co. Lanesborough; Mr. C. R. Webster, Printer, Albany; Messrs. Skinner and Sprague, Williamstown; Messrs. Blodget & Austin, Shaftsbury; by the several post riders from Bennington, & at the Printing Office and Paper Mill in Bennington.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A faithful man to ride post from Bennington to the Northward, and one from Bennington to Albany. For terms enquire at the Printing-Office.

To be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the house of Josiah Armes, near the premises, in Brattleboro', on the second day of November next, for cash, by Mary Whipple, administratrix on the estate of Daniel Whipple, late of Westminster, deceased, the farm at Brattleborough, on which the said Daniel formerly lived, situated on the northerly side of West River, where the great public road crosses the said River, incumbered with the widow's thirds, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, well situated for a merchant or tavern, a dwelling-house, barn, and good well of water, about thirty acres of excellent interval land lying on West-River, and the residue of the farm is good plough land and pasture, very free from stone, and mostly under improvement. An indisputable title will be given. Any further particulars respecting the matter will be made known at the time of sale, by

MARY WHIPPLE, Administratrix.

Brattleborough, Sept. 1, 1784. 71

STATE of VERMONT.

The proprietors of Bethel, in the county of Windsor, are informed, That at a meeting of said proprietors, held Sept. 2, 1783, It was voted, that a tax of ten shillings on each right, be granted, to be paid in hard money; and a tax of ten shillings to be paid in labour on the roads in said town; and at a meeting held June 15th, 1784, it was voted that a tax of six shillings on each right, be also granted, payable in hard money only. Said proprietors are requested to pay said taxes to me the subscriber, immediately, as the time of payment is already elapsed.

B. STRONG, Collector.

Bethel, Sept. 24, 1784. 71

Whereas application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of New-Haven to warn a proprietor's meeting these are therefore to warn the said proprietors to meet at the house of Mr. Andrew Barton, innholder in New-Haven, on the second Wednesday of February next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, First, To chuse a moderator. 2. To chuse a proprietors clerk, and to transact any other business that said proprietors shall think best when met.

ELIHU SMITH, Justice of Peace.

Clarendon, October 6, 1784. 71

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of Lunenburgh, held at the house of Captain Fowler, in Newbury, voted, to raise a tax of ten dollars for the purpose of lotting out said township. Unless said tax is paid to me the subscriber immediately, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

NOAH WHITE, Collector.

Moortown, Sept. 2, 1784.

Notice is hereby given to the proprietors of Rochester, that at a legal meeting held at the house of Capt. John Strong, in Woodstock, the first day of last June, voted to raise a tax of two pounds on each proprietor's right, to defray the expence of lotting out said township, and other proprietary matters. Unless said tax is paid to me the subscriber, immediately, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

ENOCH EMERSON, Collector.

Hartford, Sept. 21, 1784. 71

At a proprietors meeting for the township of Williamstown, in the State of Vermont, held by legal warning at Elijah Dewey's innholder in Bennington, the 27th of April, voted, to raise a tax of four dollars on each right to defray the charges of surveying and lotting out said town; said tax to be paid by the third day of November next. The aforesaid meeting stands adjourned to the first Wednesday of November next, at Elijah Dewey's, innholder in Bennington, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN TRACY, Prop. Cler.

Pownal, October 6, 1784. 71

The proprietors of Victory, in the county of Orange, State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Col. Eleazer Patterson in Hinsdale in the county of Windham, on the second day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st, To choose a moderator. 2d. To choose a clerk, treasurer, and any other officers that shall be deemed necessary. 3. To grant any sum of money that may be necessary to pay the cost of laying out highways, and lots in said township, and any other charges. 4. To do or transact any other business that may be judged necessary by the proprietors when assembled at said meeting.

JOHN BARRETT, Just. Peace.

Springfield, Sept. 9, 1784. 71

BENNINGTON, October 3.

THE *owners of the Paper Mill, in Bennington, beg leave respectfully to inform the public, that their Paper Mill is now fitted to run, and they hope, through the kind patronage of an indulgent people, to render essential service to the community, and gain an adequate reward or their labour.*

The nature of the business of Papermaking requires, that coarse paper should be made at first, to cleanse the mill, and prevent the colouring of fine white paper, which is the reason of the Printers presenting their customers with paper of a blue cast at present.

Those gentlemen who may please to collect rags for the mill, and favour it with their custom, may depend on receiving the best of paper, on reasonable terms, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

A large quantity of CLOTHIERS PRESS PAPERS of the best kind, will be finished off at said mill, immediately, and sold on the most reasonable terms, for RAGS, CASH, or GRAIN.

CASH, WRITING or BONNET PAPER, given for CLEAN RAGS, CALVES PATES and CATTLE'S FEET, at the Printing-Office, & Paper Mill, in Bennington.

ROBISON & HALE,

On the north corner opposite the Dutch church in Albany, have just imported in the ship Vigilant, from London, a large and general Assortment of

European and East-India Goods.

Which they will dispose of, by wholesale or retail, for cash, short credit, or any kind of country produce, on as low terms as they can be bought in New-York, among which are

AN elegant assortment of superfine, middling and coarse broadcloths, of all colours, with trimings complete,
Fine and middling sagathies,
Black Bombzines & worsted prunellas,
Black serge dinim,
Sattinet,
Princess stuff,
Black, blue, crimson & brown moreens.
Do. durants and tammies,
Do. calimancoes,
Scarlet, white, green black, blue and cloth coloured shalloons,
Light & dark brown, blue and green camblets,
Striped and flowered do.
White, red, blue, green and yellow flannels,
A large and beautiful assortment of purple and light callicoes, & light & dark coloured chintzes.
Blue, flowered & red copperplate curtain callicoes,
Irish linens, all prices
Coarse and fine cambricks,
Lawns and muslins,
Broad and narrow blond and trolly lace and edgings.
Do. black do.
Diaper,
Table and breakfast cloths,
Shirting, apron and furniture check,
Striped cottons,
Brown Russia sheeting
Corded dimity,
Marseilles quilting,
Mens and Women's silk, thread, cotton and worsted stockings,
Womens silk & leather gloves & mitts of all kinds and colours,
Men's beaver and coloured gloves,
A most elegant and large assortment of taste and ribbons, from very narrow to the broadest
children's waiste ribbons,
Black, green, crimson and light colored double Persian.
White, blue, green & pink single persian,
Black, English & India Taffaties,
Broad & narrow black mode and sattin,
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs of various prices,
A great variety of silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Men's common and fine beaver hatts,
Men's coarse shoes,
Women's Hoses do.
White and brown buckram,
A large assortment of sewing silk & twist.
Do. of thread & buttons of all colours,
Fashionable & common metal buttons,
Scotch thread from No. 10 to 75,
Large and small looking glasses,
Bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling books,
Primers,
Pocket dictionaries,
Ready Reckoners,
Writing paper,
Wafers,
Quills,
Ink powder,
Pewter ink stands,
Slates and pencils,
Knives and forks,
Cutteaux,
Penknives,
Razors,
Shears,
Scissars,
Thimbles,
A variety of Shoemakers and carpenters tools,
H and HL hinges of all sizes,
Wood screws,
Nails of all sizes,
Smoothing irons,
Frying pans,
Hand and crosscut saws,
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 window glass,
Snuff of the first quality,
Men's and children's plated and common shoe buckles,
Pins and needles,
Tapes, ferreting and binding,
A large assortment of queen's ware, of all kinds,
Scythes and Sickles,
Powder and shot,
Musket balls,
With a variety of other articles.

An assortment of INDIAN GOODS at a moderate advance of the sterling cost.

Notice is hereby given that the proprietor's meeting of the township of Concord, that was held at the dwelling house of Jehiel Webb, innholder in Rockingham, on the 17th day of August last, stands adjourn'd to the first Wednesday of November next; then to meet at the dwelling house of said Jehiel Webb, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOSHUA WEBB, Mod.

Attest, REUBEN JONES, Clerk.

COMMON RUM,

superior in flavor to any made in the State, for SALE, by the hogshead or barrel, at the New-York price, by

ROBISON & HALE, ALBANY.

ALSO,

The following GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

French Brandy,
Jamaica spirits, West India and common rum, by the hogshead, barrel, or smaller quantity,
Madeira wine,
Teneriffe do.
White wine vinegar,
Muscovado Sugar,
Powder and loaf, do.
Tea and Coffee,
Chocolate,
Salt.
Allspice,
Nutmegs,
Pepper,
Indigo,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Allum,
Refined and bloomery bar iron,
German, blistered & Crawley's steel,
A quantity of good merchantable wheat and boiling peas.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AS an Apprentice to the Sadler's Business, a smart active BOY, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, who can read and write, and has a good character.

SAMUEL HICKS.

Bennington, Oct. 3, 1784.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

To the Author of the London Magazine,

SIR,

A Paragraph in your last Magazine mentioning a duel between two gentlemen of Ireland, I am led, from reflecting on the frequency of those unhappy encounters, to trouble you with the following little narrative.

I am, Sir, a native of Ireland, of one of the best families, and have no inconsiderable property in that kingdom; I was educated in the University of Dublin, where my birth and fortune recommending me to the notice of many young fellows of the first distinction, I entered into the closest intimacy with several, and was looked upon a sort of chief in every little party of amusement by them all. In the variety of acquaintance with which I was at this time favored, I contracted a friendship of the warmest kind with a young man of quality of mine own age, whom I shall beg leave to mention by the name of Butler. Perhaps few men ever possessed so many qualities to command universal esteem; his person had that prepossessing something so peculiarly the distinction of rank, and to so great a degree, that you were interested in his favor the moment he appeared, and obliged to do justice to his understanding, without his speaking a single word. Joined to one of the clearest heads in the creation, he was blessed with the most benevolent of hearts, and was, in short, all that the most romantic can fancy of their heroes, and all that the ancient heathen could imagine of their God's.

Mr. Butler had a sister---Poor Maria!---near of age I had another, unhappy Charlotte, close upon twenty two; the friendship subsisting between him and

produced an equal esteem in the young ladies, and both continually dwelling on the praises of their brothers, it was no wonder that Charlotte entertained the most tender sentiments for him, or that the bewitching Maria should cast a favorable eye on me. Not to take up your time, Sir, Mr. Butler and I grew passionately in love with the sisters of each other, & proud to have the opportunity of riveting as I may say our friendship, we agreed upon paying our addresses, which were kindly received and one day fixed on for the celebration of the two weddings, to the infinite satisfaction of both our families: but O Sir, the eve of our wedding day! How justly may I cry out with the poet,

Forever hated be the fatal hour,
Forever dark and comfortless the morn,
No sun to shed its salutary power,
Or mark the circling period I was born!
But let ill fortune all array'd in tears
Be doom'd attendant on the time alone:
The church-yard screechowl bode uncommon fears,
And fright the midnight traveller to stone!

Mr. Butler and I Sir, had just parted from our mistresses, and retired to a tavern to take leave of our batchellorism with a select party of friends; two or three hours we passed in the most agreeable manner, when unfortunately an argument arose between him and a gentleman in company about the superior excellence of lobsters and crabs; trivial debates have been justly remarked to produce the most fatal consequences; this was unhappily the case with us--I saw Mr. Butler exert a warmth which I fancied rather too vehement, and took the liberty of hinting my opinion. The conversation was in an instant changed and his whole resentment turned against me; he called my friendship for him in question, & made so many severe observations, that I could not avoid a little of the acid in my replies. The quarrel of friends is always the most bitter; things that would appear indifferent in others, carry an additional poignancy from them, and a retort, which would appear trifling in a common acquaintance, is a crime of the most unpardonable colour in a friend; the very consideration that should mitigate becomes an aggravation of the fault, and the most striking plea why we should overlook an error, is constantly the reason why we will not. This, Sir, was our situation: Mr. Butler thought it hard, that I of all men should offer him an offence: I thought it equally cutting, of all men to receive an injury from him: In this frame of mind we proceeded from severity to severity till at last he gave me the public lie. There was now but one means of satisfaction left, the company instantly broke up, and Mr. Butler and I appointed to meet at the Phœnix park by seven the next morning, attended each by a friend.

To say how I passed the intervening night, Sir, is impossible; suffice it that I endured the torments of the damned. My anger against Mr. Butler disappeared the moment all our former friendship was recollected: and my heart dropped blood to think when I was no longer offended, of the fatal necessity of seeking for revenge. My love for his adorable sister struck me to the soul, and what did I not suffer in consideration of his passion for mine; but alas Sir, the tyranny of a horrid custom obliged me to suppress every laudable tendency of these salutary reflections, and drove me to violate every suggestion of my reason, every argument of my friendship, and every mandate of my God.

The morning came, Sir, and we were both at the appointed place at least an hour before the time. Poor Butler! I saw his heart was equally distressed with my own, and more than once he complained of a cold to wipe a tear that would rise in spite of his attempts to keep it down. You must know, Sir, that in Ireland we are much too brave to have any motions of humanity, and much too sensible to hear any ridiculous arguments of justice and truth. It is necessary there to commit a fashionable murder before your reputation can be established, and quite essential if you would possess the esteem of every body to deserve the detestation of all. In a country actuated by this monstrous notion of honor, 'tis not to be supposed our seconds took any great pains to reconcile us, and there was no possibility of making the first advances ourselves. Thus circumstanced we retired to our ground, melting with mutual friendship and concern, yet obliged to counterfeit the appearance of hatred and revenge. Pistols were our weapons, Sir, and so little enmity did we entertain that each cried fire three several times, both intending to stand the shot and then discharge our pistol in the air. Surprised that neither of us fired, my second cried out to Mr. Butler's, 'd--n me the fellows are afraid of one another.' This reflection roused us in an instant, we both discharged, when Mr. Butler's ball tore away a piece of my hat, and mine entering his temple a little above the eye, blew off the upper part of his skull, & left him dead upon the ground.

What would I then have given for some mountain to cover me forever! I tore my hair, beat my face, blasphemed my God! at last recollecting myself, I ran to another pistol, and would have drove the contents through my own head had I not been immediately disarmed by the seconds, who were surprized I should feel any concern for the murder of my friend. I was carried home, Sir, in a state bordering upon distraction, raving upon poor Butler and wishing for his fate, 'for in my sense it was happiness to die.' The violent agitation of my spirits brought on an immediate fever, in which I continued senseless five weeks; & the first news I heard upon my recovery, was, that my amiable Maria, at the sight of her brother's corps, had fallen into successive fits, which lasted three days and then carried her off; and that my unhappy sister Charlotte, was confined in her room, having gone distracted upon the first intimation of the accident.

O! Sir, to a mind not utterly depraved, not totally divested of feeling, ten thousand deaths must have been more welcome than the knowledge of these unhappy consequences. Fearful of the effects which the intelligence would have on my temper, my friends never suffered me to remain a single moment alone, till the late excellent Dr. Berkeley, the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne, convinced me I was in no proper condition to die, and to the admirable lessons of that elegant moralist it is owing that I have not the crime of suicide to add, to the distraction of my sister, the death of my love, and the murder of my friend.

On my entire recovery, Sir, as I could not bear the thought of remaining where I had sacrificed all happiness in this world, and endangered my everlasting felicity in the next. I set sail for England and purchased a little concern, within three miles of the capital, where I have now resided five and twenty years, receiving no visits, desiring no company, & making no friends.

When I look back upon the board of blessings which I might have possessed, and consider at how small a rate I have parted with them all--reflection harrows up my very soul, and paints out the wide, wide distances between a sense of imaginary honor, & a secret justification of a good conscience; the applause of my foolish acquaintance and the approbation of my God. I am far from superstitious, Sir, but I never go to bed without fancying I see my poor friend Butler the moment I put out the candles. If, Sir, the repetition of my melancholly story will be of any service to your readers. I shall think my time well employed in transcribing it; but desire I may be known only by the name of your's,

FERDINAND O'BRIEN.

LONDON, July 20.

BY a gentleman lately arrived from France we hear, that there appears a determination in the cabinet of that country, now in the interval of peace, to lay the foundation of a commercial and military consequence, which will throw the balance of the European system decidedly into their hands, and this they flatter themselves is at no great distance. Every possible retrenchment is going forward, and while other kingdoms are convulsed with internal divisions, or terrified with apprehension of over hanging dangers, the utmost harmony and unanimity prevails throughout their dominions, and they are peaceably planning their expected aggrandizement.

AUGUST 12.

The following rough draught of a Political Codicil *to a great Man's Will, was accidentally found on Sunday morning last, near the Park-gate of* Lutton Hoo:

IN addition to my last will and testament, I bequeath to the *Premier* the only spark of *patriotism* in my possession; because he appears to have been neglected in this article, by his independent father; and I do not think he will employ it any more than myself, to the *inconvenience* of the *Crown*: I would leave him my contempt for the *House of Commons* in its *virtual capacity*, were it not that he already possesses an ample share of that commanding duality.

I relinquish my *greatness of soul* to Earl *Gower*; trusting that he can find room for it in his own breast!

I resign to Lord *Weymouth* my *courtly servility*. He stands it is true, more in need of my *independence*, but the small share that remains with me of that virtue, I mean to dispose of more at large!

To Lord *Campden* I leave my *consistency*, as he will use it with œconomy, it will probably serve him the duration of the present ministry. I leave him also my *opinion* because he has none of his own; should this part of my boon fall short, I humbly recommend him to the bounty of Lord *Sidney*, who has a larger stock of *self opinion* than any other man in Christendom!

I leave to the *Harwich Member*, a manuscript containing the *Secret Memoirs* of *Jonathan Wild* the *Thief Catcher*, which I request may be bound by way of *Introduction* to his own life. I bequeath him also my *duplicity*, as he must have exhausted his own in the *faithful* service of his late *noble* master!

I bequeath to the *majority of the House of Lords*, including the *new Peers*, my *Independence*. It is a trifling portion but I doubt not, they will make a little go a great way.

To the *House of Commons* I give my *credulity*, that the further promise of the Minister may be attended to with so firm a belief, that when next he pledges himself, *there shall be no dissolution* of Parliament, a reliance may still be on his words, and the *House* be again deceived!

I bequeath to the *People of England*, as the best legacy in my power, my *insensibility*; it will enable them to bear with temper the yoke of *prerogative*, which I laboured unsuccessfully to effect!

BUTE.

DUBLIN, July 11.

However the backs of government may decry tar and feathers, as they think a jacket of such transatlantic materials would be a dress too warm for their delicate nerves in summer; all persons must acknowledge that this institution which originated in America, & proved so serviceable to that country, was the most beneficial article of commerce yet imported into this kingdom; such is the persuasive eloquence of it, that by its means the non importation & non consumption agreements are substantiated, watering patriots are forced into the scale of utility; & poverty that stared us in the face is flying, by the employment of every denomination of manufacturers.

Mr. Baille who had an estate in America, and was a member of the Lawyer's corps in this kingdom, upon his return to the continent, found his property confiscated for not having aided the state during the war; he immediately petitioned the Congress, setting forth that at the time alluded to he was in actual service during duty as a volunteer in Ireland, upon proof of which he was immediately restored to the possession of all he had been deprived of

in such estimation is this country in America!

July 16. *Amongst the people who were supposed to be hissing at the Lord Lieutenant on Saturday, Mr.* Smith, *adjutant of the Goldsmith's corps, one of the audience of the gallery was trepanned out by Sheriff K— —k, by a tap on the shoulder; the sheriff telling him he wanted to speak with him; when on his going to the door he was hurried off like a common fellon, to the guard-house in castle yard, and his pockets searched; after he had remained there some time he was enlarged, and the populace procured a chair and carried him on their shoulders to* Goldsmith's Hall, *amidst the acclamations of the greatest number of people ever seen upon any occasion in this city. It is said Mr. Smith intends bringing an action against the sheriff for false imprisonment.*

What an infamous and deep laid scheme it was of administration last Saturday night, to send forth their chief again among the people, to irritate them either to commence a bloody civil war, or endeavour at laying violent hands upon some persons, whereon to wreak their rancorous vengeance. But they had like to fall into the artful pit they themselves had made; for they found an injured people not to be tampered with, and ready to repel their insults. To shew that it was premeditated, and that a concussion was intended, the guards were double at the castle & in Werburg-street, on Saturday morning & the picket made numerous, with orders to be ready at a moment's warning. If such a thing even itself were not intended, did it not display a criminal obstinacy in him to go to a place again, where but about two or three nights before that, his hated person was hooted, hissed & howled. In what a condition is Ireland now, an administration not satisfied with enslaving a virtuous people, but are ready, if they but dare, with an enormous standing army, to begin a massacre upon them.

July 17. Last Wednesday morning a number of armed men seized Mr. Plowman, a woollen draper of John's Lane, and having him carried to the Tenters fields, they proceeded to tar him, which they executed without any molestation. Just as they had done arrived Mr. Kirkpatrick, who immediately rescued Mr. Plowman. A violent contest then arose between the people and the sheriff, in which the latter unfortunately received two wounds in the head. Alderman Hart now made his appearance at the head of a party of the military, and conducted away sheriff Kirkpatrick.

July 24. We are assured that an express arrived last night at the castle, with a confirmation of Earl Temple being appointed in the room of the Duke of Rutland: that he has full powers to settle the commercial concerns of this country agreeable to the wishes of the people, but by all means to oppose a parliamentary reform.

CORK, August 6.

The rancour and malice which the American loyalists setled at Port Roseway in Nova Scotia, have invariably shewn their brethren, since the evacuation of New-York, is not confined to American's only, but to all who have befriended the late revolution or the cause of freedom. These fugitives from the happiest and freest country on the globe, will not allow either American, French, Dutch or Spanish ships to unload at Shelburne, their newly erected town, and their hatred and detestation of the Irish was lately shewn in the instance of ill treatment of the ship Irish Volunteer, of Cork, Capt. Stack, who arrived last week after a short passage. This vessel touched at Port Roseway, alias Shelburne, on her way from Halifax; and having an Irish volunteer painted on her stern, and bearing a name so hateful to the English tyrants, she was forcibly entered by these loyal Anglo Americans, and the figure was tared & feathered in usual form, to the no small discomfort of the crew, who threw out the bitterest imprecations, and threatened severe retaliation to any vessel belonging to Port Roseway, who may hereafter enter the Cove of Cork.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 22.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated August 1, 1784.

"On account of the apprehensions of the inhabitants from the late dreadful hurricane, the Governor & Council have given permission for the space of four months from the date hereof, to vessels of all nations and all sizes, to bring in lumber and provisions, but not permitted to carry the smallest quantity of produce from the island."

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30.

It is confidently said, that the spirit of independence is risen to such a height in Ireland, since some late violent attempts to suppress it, that a certain gentleman has dared to sound the trumpet of rebellion in the capital, and actually paraded the states with a white cockade, inscribed Lewis XVIth. One would imagine that this extravagance was meant to persuade the credulous vulgar that the idle report of the volunteer corps being paid with French money, was authentic.

The grand review at Newry, in Ireland, was on Friday se'nnight: the number assembled did not fall above five thousand five hundred short of the number expected. On the reviewing ground, amongst a variety of provincial Ensigns, were erected the standard of France, the Thirteen Stripes, and a flag with the following inscription: 'Death, Death, Death, or Liberty'—This corps had also four artillery pieces.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, dated August 31.

"Our port is now shut against the New-England people, they are not permitted to enter, neither to buy or sell; what the consequence will be is uncertain, but we may suppose they will retaliate. There are great disturbances amongst the people at Shelburne, so much that the 17th regiment is ordered there immediately to keep them in order."

ALBANY, October 14.

Last Thursday evening the Marquis la Fayette, arrived in this city from Fort-Stanwix, where the Indian treaty was held, at which he was present: the next morning he set out for Boston by way of Hartford, where he embarks for France.

On Tuesday the fifth inst. the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania broke up in a tumultuous manner without adjournment. The unconstitutional introduction of a bill for infranchising nonjurrors was carried by the speaker's vote, which caused about twenty members to rise, break up the house, and return to their several homes.—The dissent which they gave in at breaking up will be in our next.

Of solid glory and real greatness.

WHATEVER is external to a man, whatever may be good and bad, does not make him truly valuable. We must judge of a man by the heart; from thence proceed great designs, great actions, and great virtues.

Solid glory, which cannot be imitated by pride, nor equalled by pomp, resides in the source of personal qualifications, and noble sentiments. To be good, liberal, benificent and generous; to value riches only for the sake of distributing them; places of honour, for the service of our country; power and credit, to be in a condition to suppress vice, and reward virtue; to be really good without seeking to appear so; to bear poverty nobly; to suffer injuries and affronts with patience; to stifle resentments, and do all sorts of good offices to an enemy, when we have it in our power to be revenged of him; to prefer the public good to every thing beside, to sacrifice our wealth to it, our repose, life, and reputation, if required; this is what makes a man truly great, and really deserving of esteem.

Take away probity from the most eminent actions, the most valuable dispositions, and what are they but objects of contempt! Are the drunkenness of Alexander, the murder of his best friends, his insatiable thirst after praise and flattery, and his vanity in desiring to pass for the son of Jupiter! are these consistent with the character of a great prince?

When we see Marius, and after him Sylla, pouring out the blood of the Roman citizens in vast streams for the establishment of their own power, can we pay any regard to their victories and triumphs? On the other hand, when we hear the emperor Titus using that celebrated expression, My friends, I have lost a day, because he had done good to no body; when we see a Regulus exposing himself to the most cruel torments rather than break his word; a Cyrus, and a Scipio, making a public profession of continency & wisdom; all the ancient Romans so illustrious, and so generally esteemed, leading a poor, frugal, and sober life; we hesitate not a moment before we pronounce in favor of their great probity and virtue which are of so great worth, as to ennoble, honour, and advance whatever approaches near them and surrounds them, even poverty, exile, imprisonment, and torture; especially when these things are done and suffered, not with a view to vain glory, but through the love of eternal happiness. Thus it is true virtue alone which fixes the price of every thing; and is alone the source of solid glory, and real greatness.

BENNINGTON, Oct. 18.

To the Printers of the VERMONT GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

By inserting the following extract of an official letter received last evening, you will not only gratify the public by giving early knowledge of the choice of their rulers for the year ensuing, but sting the ears of our enemies with the unwelcome news of the uniformity of the people by continuing in office those, Gentlemen, who have been the guardians and faithful servants of the public, during a bloody war with Great-Britain, and contest with several of the neighbouring States, for eight years past. Such a steady firmness does honour to the people, and by a continuance, with the due observance of good and wholesome laws, cannot fail to render this little republic happy, important and the dread of her enemies.

RUTLAND, October 16, 1784.

SIR,

"THURSDAY evening last about 7 o'clock his Excellency Thomas Chittenden, his honor Paul Spooner, and all the old members (except the one absent by death* in whose room Thomas Murdock, Esq;) were declared to be the persons elected each to their former offices,—and yesterday Ira Allen, Esq; was elected (by joint ballot from both Houses) as Treasurer of the State,—Every thing relative to the election was conducted with the greatest parade, by discharging of cannon, small arms by about 100 Militia, a number of Light Horse.

I am directed to acquaint you that upon your declaration that you would not wish on any principle to continence your office of Secretary of Council, it is considered as your resignation of the office, and accepted and recorded as such, and Thomas Tolman Esq; appointed to succeed you in the office.—I am further directed to return the hearty thanks of his Excellency the Governor, his honor the deputy governour & the Hon. Council, for your past services in the office, & that they will be ready to receive any future services you may please to offer."

JONAS FAY, Secr Pro. Tem.

JOSEPH FAY, Esquire.

* *The hon. Joseph Bowker.*

Now in the P R E S S,

And speedily will be published,

And to be sold at the Printing-office and Paper-Mill in Bennington, by the Hundred, Groce, Dozen, or single.

HASWELL & RUSSELL's

VERMONT ALMANACK,

For the Year of our LORD,

1785.

STOLEN from me the subscriber on the night after the 13 inst. a sorral Horse, about 14 hands high, trots and canters, shod all round, four white feet, bald face, white main and tail. Also a saddle almost new, English made with green strip'd cloth, the thief is a high Jerman had on when he went away a black sattin vest and breeches, dark brow coat, round hat, speaks poor English, plays on Jerman flute had no baggage with him. Whoever will take up and secure said thief so that the property may be secured to the owner shall have five dollars reward paid by,

ZACHARIAH SEYMOUR.

Pittsfield, October 15, 1784.

WHEREAS the drawing of POWNAL DUG WAY LOTTERY, *(at the time heretofore prefixed) was frustrated by an accident; this is to notify the Adventurers in said Lottery that the drawing of the same will recommence at the place heretofore prefixed, on Tuesday the 27th instant* October, *and continue untill finished.*

THOMAS JEWET, }
JOSIAH WRIGHT, } Trustees.

Pownal, October 17, 1784.

The subscriber

Takes this method to inform the Public that he will give cash or leather in exchange for hides, or will take in hides to tan and curry on as reasonable terms as he can afford at his works in the southwest part of Shaftsbury near Ichabod Cross's.

CHARLES DYRE.

Shaftsbury, October 18, 1784.

It appears somewhat strange in considering this as well as the other charters, how any sovreign or parliament in Europe could pretend to parcel out the lands of other people, by charters and patents, to their own subjects, without first purchasing them of the original proprietors, or asking their consent. William Penn seems to have been sensible of this absurdity when he received his charter, because he first purchased the lands of the natives before he claimed any right of possession. Had Penn considered his charter as giving an undoubted title, to the possession of Pennsylvania, he had no occasion to carry a price in his hands to the natives to pay them for a right of possession. His paying a small price to the Indians, though it had the appearance of justice, did not come up to that measure of rectitude which the spirit of equity requires. It gave Mr. Penn the character of an honest man without being deserving of it; for he ought first to have made his purchase from those who had the lands to dispose, and then as a subject of Great Britain solicited a charter of protection for such considerations as he could have agreed for with the government. By receiving a charter beforehand, he undoubtedly supposed that the King was engaged to make good the contents of his patent; and if the natives had sold the possessions to some other persons belonging to some other power before the arrival of Penn, it would probably been the occasion of war and desolation in the country. It cannot be doubted but that the natives had a right to dispose of their possessions to those who would give the most; and suppose they had sold them to the French or any other nation, it would have been no just reason for the government of Britain to insisted to have made good their promise to Mr. Penn, or any other patentee. But in cases of this kind, justice and equity are seldom strictly pursued.

Maryland is a proprietory colony, granted to Lord Baltimore, his heirs and successors, saving the allegiance of the inhabitants and sovereign dominion of the country. It is held by the same tenure as the castle of Windsor, in the county of Berks, in free soccage, by fealty only. The proprietor has power to make laws by the advice, and with the consent of the freemen and their deputies, and power to execute the said laws, provided they are agreeable to reason, and not repugnant to the laws of England. The proprietor has the power of life and limb, freeholds, goods and chattels, without an assembly of the freemen; to make free all settlers in the said province, both for the present and to come; to grant the said settles a liberty to trade, and to confer honours upon the inhabitants, with proper titles. In one word, this proprietor has almost the power of a sovreign, and in one sense he is superior to the king; for it is granted that no taxes shall be imposed by the Kings of England upon the inhabitants of this province. Maryland was at first settled with about 200 Roman Catholics, most of them of good families; but the proprietary, with great wisdom, introduced a general toleration for christians of all persuasions, a measure which tended much to the flourishing state of the colony. This colony, as well as Pennsylvania, for a long time had the honour to be unstained with the disgrace of religious persecution; and as well as the other, free from the calamities of war, offensive or defensive, with their neighbours the Indians, with whom they lived in the most exemplary harmony. It happened once through mistake in a war with the Indians, carried on against Virginia, that they made an incursion into the territories of Maryland, but were soon sensible of their mistake. The last war changed matters greatly, and the Indians, through the insinuations of the French, were instructed to laugh at their ancient alliances. The people of Maryland, are of the same established religion as those in Virginia, that is of the church of England; but the clergy here are provided for in a much more liberal manner. The principal business of the people of Maryland, before the present war, was like those of Virginia to cultivate tobacco, and the planters live on farms scattered up and down the country, and have their goods carried from them when ready, by ships that come to Chesapeak bay, and the navigable rivers which run into it. The tobacco of this country is called Oroonoko, which is accounted stronger than that of Virginia, and is greatly demanded in the eastern and northern parts of Europe, where it is even preferred to the sweet scented tobacco of James and York river in Virginia. About 40,000 hogsheads has been shipped in one year. In this colony, in the time of the last war, there were supposed to be 40,000 white inhabitants, and 60,000 negroes. The profits ar sing from this colony and Virginia to Great Britain were immense, and the government received great revenue therefrom. The provinces of Virginia and Maryland are supposed, in tobacco only, to have exported in 1763, to the annual value of 768,000 l. into Britain. This, at 8 l. per hogshead, makes the number of hogsheads amount to 96,000. Of these it is computed that above 13,503 hogsheads are consumed in Britain, the duty on which, at 26 l. 1 s. per hogshead, comes to 351,675 l. the remaining 82,500 hogsheads are exported by our merchants to the other countries of Europe, and their value returned to Britain. The value of this trade appears from the very recital thereof. And it may be added, that this single branch employs 330 sail of ships, and 3960 seamen. This trade not only encreased our wealth, but braced the sinews of our strength, and ought to have been carefully nourished for the good and advantage of the mother country, as well as that of the colonies.

Carolina is a colony which was granted to some English noblemen in 1663. These were Edward Earl of Clarrendon, then Lord Hill Chancellor of England; George Duke of Albemarle; William Lord Craven; John Lord Barkely; Anthony Lord Ashley; Sir Colliton; who, according to the stile of the charter, being excited with a laudable and pious zeal for the propagation of the gospel, begged a certain country in America, not yet cultivated and planted, and only inhabited by barbarous people, who had no knowledge of God. Wherefore the King granted them all that territory in his dominions in America, from the north end of the Island called Luke Island, which lies in the southern Virginia sea, and within sixty-six degrees of north latitude; and to the west as far as the south sea; and so southerly as the river Metheo, which borders on the coast of Florida, and is within thirty-one degrees of north latitude; and so west in a direct line, as far as the south seas aforesaid. This patent was accompanied with the usual investures of fisheries, mines, power of life and limb, and other requisites for the property. The state of England at this time happened to be exceeding favourable for a settlement of this sort, The dissenters had undergone some severe hardships, episcopacy was now restored, and many sober and well meaning Englishmen were far from being satisfied with the designs of the court. Some of the proprietaries themselves were at best very moderate favourers of the act of uniformity; and they very wisely obtained a clause of toleration in their charter by which the King granted the proprietaries full and free license, liberty, and authority, by such legal ways and means as they should think proper to give unto such person and persons, inhabiting and being within the said province, or any part thereof, who really in their judgments, and for conscience take, cannot conform to the liturgy, form and ceremonies of the church of England, and take and subscribe the oaths and articles, made and established in that behalf, for, and during such time and times, and with such limitations and restrictions as they shall think fit.

The original constitutions of which there were an hundred and twenty, proceeded upon the same plan of toleration, and are thought to be suggested by Lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftsbury, and penned by the great Mr. Locke, an intimate friend of that noble man. By several of these fundamental articles and constitutions, it is proved, "That since the natives of that place who will be concerned in our plantations, are utterly strangers to christianity, whose idolatry, ignorance, or mistake, gives us no right to expell or use ill; and that those who remove from other parts to plant there, will unavoidably be of different opinions concerning matters of religion, the liberty whereof they will expect to have allowed them (and that it will not be reasonable for us, on that account, to keep them out. Therefore, that sure peace may be maintained, amidst the diversity of opinions, and our agreement and compact with all men may be duly and faithfully observed, the violation whereof upon whatever pretence, cannot be without great offence to almighty God, and scandal to true religion which we profess; and also, that Jews, heathens, and other dissenters from the christian religion, may not be scared and kept at a distance from it; but by having an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the truth and reasonableness of its doctrines, and the peaceableness and inoffensiveness of its professors, may, by good usage and persuasion, and all those convincing methods of gentleness and meekness, suitable to the rules and designs of the gospel, be won over to embrace, and unfeignedly receive the truth. Therefore the said constitutions provided for their liberty; but declared that no person above seventeen years of age, should have any benefit or protection of law, which is not a member of some church profession, having his name recorded in some one religious register." These articles, which were signed by the proprietaries, are declared by the last article, to be the sacred and unalterable form and rule of government in Carolina for ever. So far did the religious constitution of this colony proceed.

As to the articles concerning the civil government of the colony, the first provides, that a palantine be chosen out of the proprietaries, who shall continue during life, and be succeeded by the eldest of the other proprietaries. This palantine acted as a president of a court, composed of himself, and three other proprietaries, and who were vested with the execution of all the powers of the charter; and it is called the palatine's court. Each member had a power of nominating a deputy, who acted for him in Carolina, but according to his directions. The fundamental constitutions require that there should be three great hereditary landholders in every country, one called the land grave, and the other called by the Indian name caciques. Their great assembly, or what has been called their parliament, was to consist of the governor, the proprietaries and their deputies, and the commons; in imitation of the King, Lord, & commons of Great Britain. The commoners were to be elective, like those in England, by the freeholders of every country; and this assembly was to sit in one house, and the votes of the members to be of equal weight. This government appears to have been too unweidly, and scarcely practicable for an infant colony to observe.

MONDAY, October 25, 1784. THE (Vol. II. No. [illegible])

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

RAGS
For the USE of the
PAPER MILL
IN BENNINGTON,

Will be received by Zechariah Seymour & Co. in Pittsfield; William Walker and Co. Lanesborough; Mr. C. R. Webster, Printer, Albany; Messrs. Skinner and Sprague, Williamstown; Messrs. Blodget & Austin, Shaftsbury; by the several post riders from Bennington, & at the Printing Office and Paper Mill in Bennington.

Whereas application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of New-Haven to warn a proprietor's meeting these are therefore to warn the said proprietors to meet at the house of Mr. Andrew Barton, innholder in New-Haven, on the second Wednesday of February next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, First, To chuse a moderator. 2. To chuse a proprietors clerk, and to transact any other business that said proprietors shall think best when met.

ELIHU SMITH, Justice of Peace.
Clarendon, October 6, 1784. 71

Stop THIEF!

STOLEN from me the subscriber on the night after the 13 inst. a sorrel Horse about 14 hands high, trots and canters, shod all round, four white feet, bald face, white main and tail. Also a saddle almost new, English made, with green strip'd cloth, the thief is a high Jerman had on when he went away a black sattin vest and breeches, dark brow coat, round hat, speaks poor English, plays on Jerman flute had no baggage with him. Whoever will take up and secure said thief so that the property may be secured to the owner shall have five dollars reward paid by.

ZACHARIAH SEYMOUR.
Pittsfield, October 15, 1784. 73

To be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the house of Josiah Armes, near the premises, in Brattleboro', on the second day of November next, for cash, by Mary Whipple, administratrix on the estate of Daniel Whipple, late of Westminster, deceased, the farm at Brattleborough, on which the said Daniel formerly lived, situated on the northerly side of West River, where the great public road crosses the said River, incumbered with the widow's thirds, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, well situated for a merchant or tavern, a dwelling-house, barn, and good well of water, about thirty acres of excellent interval land lying on West-River, and the residue of the farm is good plough land and pasture, very free from stone, and mostly under improvement. An indisputable title will be given. Any further particulars respecting the matter will be made known at the time of sale, by

MARY WHIPPLE, Administratrix.
Brattleborough, Sept. 1, 1784. 71

STATE of VERMONT.

The proprietors of Bethel, in the county of Windsor, are informed, That at a meeting of said proprietors, held Sept. 2, 1783, It was voted, that a tax of ten shillings on each right, be granted, to be paid in hard money; and a tax of ten shillings to be paid in labour on the roads in said town; and at a meeting held June 15th, 1784, it was voted that a tax of six shillings on each right, be also granted, payable in hard money only. Said proprietors are requested to pay said taxes to me the subscriber, immediately, as the time of payment is already elapsed.

E. STRONG, Collector.
Bethel, Sept. 24, 1784. 71

Notice is hereby given to the proprietors of Rochester, that at a legal meeting held at the house of Capt. John Strong, in Woodstock, the first day of last June, voted to raise a tax of two pounds on each proprietor's right, to defray the expence of lotting out said township, and other proprietary matters. Unless said tax is paid to me the subscriber, immediately, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

ENOCH EMERSON, Collector.
Hartford, Sept. 21, 1784. 71

At a proprietors meeting for the township of Williamstown, in the State of Vermont, held by legal warning at Elijah Dewey's innholder in Bennington, the 27th of April, voted, to raise a tax of four dollars on each right to defray the charges of surveying and lotting out said town; said tax to be paid by the third day of November next. The aforesaid meeting stands adjourned to the first Wednesday of November next, at Elijah Dewey's, innholder in Bennington, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN TRACY, Prop. Clerk.
Pownal, October 6, 1784. 71

The proprietors of Victory, in the county of Orange, State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Col. Eleazer Patterson in Hinsdale in the county of Windham, on the second day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st, To choose a moderator. 2d. To choose a clerk, treasurer, and any other officers that shall be deemed necessary. 3. To grant any sum of money that may be necessary to pay the cost of laying out highways, and lots in said township, and any other charges. 4. To do or transact any other business that may be judged necessary by the proprietors when assembled at said meeting.

JOHN BARRETT, Just. Peace.
Springfield, Sept. 9, 1784. 71

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of Lunenburgh, held at the house of Captain Fowler, in Newbury, voted, to raise a tax of ten dollars for the purpose of lotting out said township. Unless said tax is paid to me the subscriber immediately, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

NOAH WHITE, Collector.
Moortown, Sept. 2, 1784.

COMMON RUM,

superior in flavor to any made in the State, for SALE, by the hogshead or barrel, at the New-York price, by

ROBISON & HALE,
ALBANY.

ALSO,

The following GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

French Brandy,	Allspice,
Jamaica spirits, West India and common rum, by the hogshead, barrel, or smaller quantity,	Nutmegs,
	Pepper,
	Indigo,
	Brimstone,
	Copperas,
Madeira wine,	Allum,
Teneriffe do.	Refined and bloomery bar iron,
White wine vinegar,	German, blistered & Crawley's steel,
Muscovado Sugar,	
Powder and loaf, do.	
Tea and Coffee,	A quantity of good merchantable wheat and boiling peas.
Chocolate,	
Salt.	

The subscriber

Takes this method to inform the Public that he will give cash or leather in exchange for hides, or will take in hides to tan and carry on as reasonable terms as he can afford at his works in the southwest part of Shaftsbury near Ichabod Crosf's.

CHARLES DYER.
Shaftsbury, Oct. 18, 1784. 73

ROBISON & HALE,

On the north corner opposite the Dutch church in Albany, have just imported in the ship Vigilant, from London, a large and general Assortment of

European and East-India Goods,

Which they will dispose of, by wholesale or retail, for cash, short credit, or any kind of country produce; on as low terms as they can be bought in New-York, among which are

A Nelegant assortment of superfine, middling and coarse broadcloths, of all colours, with trimings complete.	White, blue, green & pink single persian,
	Black, English & India Taffaties,
Fine and middling sagathies,	Broad & narrow black mode and sattin,
Black Bombazines & worsted prunellas,	Black Barcelona handkerchiefs of various prices,
Black serge dimin,	A great variety of silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Sattinet,	
Princess stuff,	Men's common and fine beaver hatts,
Black, blue, crimson & brown moreens.	Men's coarse shoes,
Do. durants and tammies,	Women's Hoses do.
Do. calimancoes,	White and brown buckram,
Scarlet, white, green black, blue and cloth coloured shaloons,	A large assortment of sewing silk & twist.
	Do. of thread & buttons of all colours,
Light & dark brown, blue and green camblets,	Fashionable & common metal buttons,
Striped and flowered do.	Scotch thread from No. 10 to 75,
White, red, blue, green and yellow flannels,	Large and small looking glasses,
	Bibles,
A large and beautiful assortment of purple and light calicoes, & light & dark coloured chintzes.	Testaments,
	Spelling books,
	Primers,
	Pocket dictionaries,
Blue, flowered & red copperplate curtain callicoes,	Ready Reckoners,
	Writing paper,
Irish linens, all prices	Wafers,
Coarse and fine cambricks,	Quills,
	Ink powder,
Lawns and muslins,	Pewter ink stands,
Broad and narrow blond and trolly lace and edgings.	Slates and pencils,
	Knives and forks,
Do. black do.	Cutteaux,
Diaper,	Penknives,
Table and breakfast cloths,	Razors,
	Shears,
Shirting, apron and furniture check,	Scissars,
	Thimbles,
Striped cottons,	A variety of Shoemakers and carpenters tools,
Brown Russia sheeting	
Corded dimity,	H and HL hinges of all sizes,
Marseilles quilting,	Wood screws,
Mens and Women's silk, thread, cotton and worsted stockings,	Nails of all sizes,
	Smoothing irons,
	Frying pans,
	Hand and crosscut saws,
Womens silk & leather gloves & mitts of all kinds and colours,	6 by 8 & 7 by 9 window glass,
	Snuff of the first quality,
Men's beaver and coloured gloves,	Man's and children's plated and common shoe buckles,
A most elegant and large assortment of taste and ribbons, from very narrow to the broadest children's waiste ribbons,	Pins and needles,
	Tapes, ferreting and binding,
	A large assortment of queen's ware, of all kinds,
Black, green, crimson and light coloured double Persian.	Scythes and Sickles,
	Powder and shot,
	Musket balls,
	With a variety of other articles.

An assortment of INDIAN GOODS at a moderate advance of the sterling cost.

Notice is hereby given that the proprietor's meeting of the township of Concord, that was held at the dwelling house of Jehiel Webb, innholder in Rockingham, on the 17th day of August last, stands adjourn'd to the first Wednesday of November next; then to meet at the dwelling house of said Jehiel Webb, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOSHUA WEBB, Mod.
Attest. REUBEN JONES, Clerk.

A few Soldiers RIGHTS for LAND, will be purchased, if application is made immediately to

ROBISON & HALE.

Now in the PRESS,

And speedily will be published,

And to be sold at the Printing-office and Paper-Mill in Bennington, by the Hundred, Groce, Dozen, or single.

HASWELL & RUSSELL's
VERMONT ALMANACK,
For the Year of our LORD,
1785.
Being the first after Bissextile or Leap Year,
CONTAINING,

Every thing necessary in such a publication, together with a great variety of other matter, curious, instructive and entertaining.

Great allowance to those who buy by the quantity.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AS an Apprentice to the Sadler's Business, a smart active BOY, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, who can read and write, and has a good character.

SAMUEL HICKS.

Bennington, Oct. 3, 1784.

BENNINGTON, October 3.

THE *owners of the Paper Mill, in Bennington, beg leave respectfully to inform the public, that their Paper Mill is now fitted to run, and they hope, through the kind patronage of an indulgent people, to render essential service to the community, and gain an adequate reward for their labour.*

The nature of the business of Papermaking requires, that coarse paper should be made at first, to cleanse the mill, and prevent the colouring of fine white paper, which is the reason of the Printers presenting their customers with paper of a blue cast at present.

Those gentlemen who may please to collect rags for the mill, and favour it with their custom, may depend on receiving the best of paper, on reasonable terms, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

A large quantity of CLOTHIERS PRESS PAPERS of the best kind, will be finished off at said mill, immediately, and sold on the most reasonable terms, for RAGS, CASH, or GRAIN.

CASH, WRITING or BONNET PAPER, given for CLEAN RAGS, CALVES PATES and CATTLE'S FEET, at the Printing-Office, & Paper Mill, in Bennington.

To the Editor of the Complea[illegible] Magazine.

SIR,

THAT there are many un[illegible] foreseen accidents and oc[illegible] currence incident to human lif[illegible] of which so short sighted a cre[illegible] ture as man can have no appre[illegible] hensions or prevent, is an u[illegible] doubted truth. They sometim[illegible] come upon us on a sudden, an[illegible] throw us into a set of thoughts

merely arising from the accident befallen us, which otherwise had never entered into our minds. Men are apt to be alarmed only at a prospect of those dangers to which their situation and business in life exposes them, never thinking of those many accidents which may hurry them off in a moment, and before they are the least prepared. Since life then is so uncertain, from such a numberless train of accidents, it is the business of reason and religion to free us from all unnecessary anxieties, and to direct our hopes and fears to their proper objects. Hence then appears the folly of giving way to an unhappy turn of mind, in being too solicitous about the concerns of life, which, in the course of a very few years, must come to an end. A man of true wisdom is conscious of his inability to see into futurity, and therefore will never dive beyond his depth: He knows that things to come are for wise reasons hidden from him, and therefore will not be curious to enquire into things of which he had much better be ignorant; he will think it much more reasonable to enjoy life with cheerfulness and innocence, and wisely looks upon every day of health & ease as so much real gain, and thinks it madness to lose the present moments of enjoyment, from an apprehension of evils which perhaps never may happen, especially as the unavoidable calamities of life are, of themselves, but too many. It is therefore a most false way of thinking in the man of ambition and pleasure, to promise himself happiness from any change of place or difference of circumstances: while our passions attend us they will still attend us in every station of life, and create the same uneasiness as before. Men in high stations are most exposed to the attacks of fortune, & as their greatness creates them many enemies, so the envy of others often proves their ruin: but a well regulated mind is prepared either for prosperity or adversity; if it labours under misfortunes, it hopes for relief, as knowing that the same God who afflicts mankind, often showers down blessings upon them: and in prosperity it prepares for adversity, as knowing the instability of all human affairs, and how frail and changeable our present state is!

Thus Sir John Mason (privy Counsellor to Henry the eighth) said, on his death-bed, "I have seen five princes and been privy Counsellor to four; I have seen the most remarkable observations in foreign parts, and been present at most state transactions for thirty years together, and have learned this after so many year's experience, that seriousness is the greatest wisdom, temperance the best physic, and a good conscience the best estate; and was I to live that time over again, I would change the court for a cloister, and all the time I lived in the palace for one hour's enjoyment of God in his house. All things else forsake me except my God, my duty, and my prayer!" So again Sir Thomas Smith (secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth) About three months before he died, sent to his friends the Bishops of Winchester and Worcester, begging them to pray him from the holy scriptures, the plainest and surest way of making his peace with God, saying, "What a pity it was that men knew not for what end they were sent into the world, till they were just ready to go out of it." I shall conclude these remarks upon the subject with Mr. Addison's fine observations thereupon.

"When I look on the tombs of the great every spark of envy dies within me: When I read on a tombstone the grief of a parent for the loss of an only child, my heart melts with compassion; When I see the tombs of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow: When I see kings lying by those who deposed them, or the holy men who divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the trifling factions and disputes among mankind; when I read the several dates on the tombs of some who died as it were but yesterday and some 500 years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us make our appearance together."

From the Universal Museum.

On SUBORDINATION.

To the PRINTER,

NOW *I have a moment's leisure, we will, if you please, Mr. Printer. exercise our wits upon the subject of subordination: I'll put the words into your mouth and do you trumpet them forth to the world. Hear then ye high and low, rich and poor, noble and ignoble, learned and unlearned: For my comprehensive subject takes in the whole tribe of you. I'll tell you what I'll do. I will briefly anatyse tho' not dissect---myself, to shew you that there must of necessity, be a subordination in every body,---natural, politic, or ecclesiastic.*

I begin with my head, *the king of my body. Only observe the propriety of its situation! how exceedingly well calculated it is to govern, to protect and to guide the whole body! on the other hand, how unfit to perform the natural operations of either the body or the feet! In the works of nature therefore, the divine wisdom shines most conspicuously. Not one atom is out of its place; nothing wanting or superfluous. As the head represents the king, the body* (Truncus Hominis) *may be happily compared to the nobility and gentry of a kingdom, and the* feet *to the* fæces populi: *The head gives laws, the body intermediate digests them, and the feet must bear the burden. But you must observe that this is a wise subordination, because it resembles the body natural. The head, you know, macerates, the body digests, and the feet perform the locomotive operations. Wherever these three are in concord and unity together, and each does what is of utility to the subordinate members, not stupifying them with indolence, nor blunting the edge of their sensitive faculties with luxury, but rather feeding them with the hand of temperance, and keeping the whole machine clear and bright with exercise: whenever this is strictly observed, roseate health will shower her blessings upon them. But, alas! how many,---how many thousands of men have been totally ruined, for want of good guides? When men voluntarily shut their eyes which are the light of the body, how can they possibly escape falling into the pit?*

But, in all bodies it frequently happens that there are deformities, deficiencies and redundancies. Sometimes the head is too big; this would be a happy extreme if it was well filled. But the great misfortune is, when the body is so prominent and ponderous, that the feet groan under its weight. In some governments there is no body, but all is head and feet as in Spain. In others there is no head---as in republics. The happiest and most wisely planned subordination, is, I presume, a limitted monarchy. Happy are the people who are in such a case if they would but think so and made the best use of this advantage!---(Before I proceed any further, I believe I must mend my pen,---) Now let us proceed, *or rather* go on, *for it does not look well to mention the same word so frequently.*

We will, if you please, suppose ourselves at sea, on some dangerous rocky coast,---you shall be captain, and, with your leave, I shall be mate, and Mr. Helm shall be pilot. Now suppose you or I, who are totally unacquainted with the rocks or syrtes which are lurking under the surface, should insist upon steering the vessel, and your cabin boys was to take your place; I suppose you can easily conjecture what would be the consequence For my part, I think we should stand an exceedingly good chance never to navigate together again. Just so it is in a government.

If there is not a convenieut, proper subordination, where every man has his proper task allotted him, proportionate to his abilities; it is impossible the political machine can be guided properously.

By the Boston Post.

LONDON, August 9.

The following is a literal translation of the petition sent by the wife of ALMAS ALI CAWN, *who was lately seized upon and put to death for political purposes in India,*

To the High and Mighty Servant of the most powerful Prince, George, King of England, the lowly and humble slave of Misery comes praying for mercy to the father of her children.

Most Mighty Sir,

MAY the blessings of thy God ever wait on thee. May the sun of glory shine round thy head; and may the gates of plenty, honour, and happiness be always open unto thee and thine. May no sorrow distress thy days; may no grief disturb thy nights; may the pillow of peace kiss thy cheek, and the pleasure of imagination attend thy dreams; and when length of years makes thee tir'd of earthly joys, and the curtain of death gently closes round the last sleep of human existence, may the angels of thy God attend thy bed and take care that the expiring lamp of life shall not receive one rude blast to hasten its extinction.

O! hearken then to the voice of distress, and grant the petition of thy servant. Spare, O! spare the father of my children---save the partner of my bed---my husband---my all that is dear. Consider, O! *Mighty Sir*, that he did not become rich by *iniquity*, and that what he possessed was the inheritance of a long line of flourishing ancestors, who in those smiling days, when the thunder of Great-Britain was not heard on the fertile plains of Hindostan, reaped their harvests in quiet, and enjoyed their patrimony unmolested. Think, O! think, that the God which thou worshippest, delights not in the blood of the innocent. Remember thy own commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill,' and obey the orders of Heaven.

Give me back my ALMAS ALI CAWN, and take all our wealth. Strip us of our jewels and precious stones, and our gold and our silver, but take not away the life of my husband. Innocence is seated on his brow, and the milk of human kindness flows round his heart. Let us go wander thro' the desarts; let us become the tillers and labourers in those delightful spots of which he once was lord and master; but spare, O *Mighty Sir*, spare his life! Let not the instrument of death be lifted up against him, for he has committed no crime. Accept our treasures with gratitude. Thou hast them at present by force. We will remember thee in our prayers, and forget that we ever were rich and powerful. My children the children of ALMAS ALI, send up their petition for the life of him who gave them life. They beseech from thee the author of their existence.

By that humanity which we have oft been told glows in the breast of European lovliness! by the tender mercies of the enlightened souls of Englishmen! by the honor, the virtue, the honesty, and the maternal feelings of thy great Queen, whose numerous off-spring are so dear to her, the miserable wife of thy prisoner beseeches thee to save her husband's life, and restore him to her arms.

Thy God will reward thee, thy country will thank thee, and she now petitioning will ever pray for thee, if thou granteest the prayer of thy humblest vassal.

ALMAS ALI CAWN.

This petition was presented by the unhappy woman to the great man, who, after he had perused it, gave orders that ALMAS ALI CAWN, should be strangled, and those orders were instantly put into execution. May the curse of the widow and fatherless ever pursue him.

No less than three thousand rich natives, including Princes, and Princesses, have been wantonly put to death in the East, within these ten years, merely that the murderers might possess the riches of the murdered.

The vengeance of heaven has in general pursued our East India despots when they returned home. Most of them either died raving mad, hung themselves or cut their throats. Some of this work may not be far distant.

Mr. Burke has given administration such a box of pills within these few days, as they find hard of digestion. The kidgdom presently will take the alarm, and the plunderers and murderers of our eastern fellow creatures, may at last meet with their long merited reward---*a rope.*

It is the general opinion the new India Bill will be the loss of that country to this, and in such respect do an essential benefit, by restoring to the right owners that

which was illegally taken from them.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.

By the following certificate it will appear that General Washington, in his retreat from the glories of the field, still continues to encourage & pay attention to such undertakings as are pregnant with great utility to his country. Mr. James Rumsey, late of Baltimore, having been happy in a mechanic discovery, could not for some time, impress his fellow citizens with an idea of its practicability; but by a laudable perseverance he has succeeded, and it is to be hoped will obtain an adequate compensation for his ingenuity.

CERTIFICATE.

"*I have seen the model of Mr. Rumsey's boats, constructed to work against stream, examined the powers upon which it acts, been eye witness to an experiment, in runaing water of some rapidity, and give it as my opinion (although I had little faith before) that he has discovered the art of working boats by mechanism, and small manual assistance, against rapid currents; that the discovery is of vast importance, may be of the greatest usefulness in our inland navigation; and if it succeeds of which I have no doubt, that the value of it is greatly enhanced by the simplicity of the works, which when seen and explained, may be execueed by the most common mechanic.*

"*GIVEN under my hand, at the town of Bath, county of Berkely, in the State of Virginia, this 7th of September*, 1784.

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

NEW-YORK, October 7.

On the 22d of July, the schooner Friendship, Captain William Lewis, sailed from Portsmouth in Virginia, bound to the island of St. Thomas, on board of which was Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, part owner, and merchant of Philidelphia. Previous to her sailing, 3 or 4 hours, they took on board as passengers, Morris Keaton, an Irishman, William Johnson, an American, and Joseph Twentyman, a native of Liverpool; who on the 25th of the same month near the lattitude Bermuda, taking the opportunity when Capt. Lewis and Wilkinson were below asleep, the mate having his watch on deck-- to seize the mate (Mr. Chadwick) and the man he had with him, tie their hands behind gagg them and then go below and treat Mr. Wilkinson and the Captain in the same manner, without the least alarm, they then went into the steerage and confined the rest of the crew. Having made themselves masters of the vessel, they hove overboard all the crew, except two sailors who they made swear allegiance; they then proceeded to the West-Indies, passed the island of Antigua, and made Point Petre, island of Gaudalope, when one of the pirates, named Morris Keaton, went ashore in the character of an owner and sold the vessel; but one of the sailors who they spared, making his escape in the night, they altered their course and bore away to the leeward. The merchants concerned have offered a reward of 200 dollars for the pirates collectively, and 100 dollars for each on conviction.

October 14.

Extract of a letter from Wyoming, Sept. 28.

"*Eleven hours after you left this place we were lately surrounded by the Connecticut band. They kept up a hot and incessant fire for the space of two hours. You know that our house is not proof against shot. Poor Lieuts. Reed and Henderson are both mortally wounded. Mr. Reed is shot from the back into the guts; Henderson is shot in five places one of which is in the breast. This is the dangerous one. Captains Shoemaker, and Henderson attempted to gain the blockhouse. Poor Henderson fell at the door.*

"Captain Shoemaker gained the block house to whose exertions we owe our lives who now remain. The enemy put a burning torch to our house, which struck me with the utmost horror. I stripped myself naked, went out at the window, and pushed the fire off with my gun. Soon after Capt. Shoemaker, as we suppose, killed or mortally wounded one of the villains, we heard his groans. This morning discovered much blood and found his rifle. From the time you left us we had only time to remove, and the arms and ammunition into Sherward's room, where they are safe. The justices with myself propose calling in the country, & will endeavor to make a stand until we hear from Government, which I pray God may be soon.

"There is no doubt but that Johnson, Franklin and Price were among the murderers. Oh! for pity's sake stimulate government to grant us immediate and effectual relief. It is not possible to describe my mortification for my two gentlemanly bosom friends.

ALEX. PATTERSON."

We are informed, that to quiet the disturbances at Wyoming, the supreme executive council of Pensylvania have taken order that a body of militia be again called out.

HARTFORD, Oct. 5.

The Honourable Henry Laurens, Esquire, lately delivered to Major General Wayne a Gold Medal, handsomely executed in France, which was voted him by Congress in 1779, as the reward of his bravery in storming Stony-Point.

On the one side is a representation of the British Fort at Stony-Point. Around the Medal is the following inscription. "Aggeres; paludes; hostes vicit." Under the figure of the fort is the following,---Stony-Point. Expugn. xv July: M,DCC,LXXX.

On the other side is a representation of an American soldier seated on a British redoubt, with his sword in his right hand, and a British standard under his feet. the inscription round it is,--'Virtutis et audaciæ monum: et præmium.'

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 12.

On Monday the fourth instant ELIJAH VANHORNE, the son of Mr. Aaron Vanhorne, of West-Springfield, a youth in the fifteenth year of his age, was suddenly killed by a cart. He was assisting an elder brother to bind a load of stalks; and while he stooped under the hinder part of the cart to place the rope, the cart, having lost the fastening before, suddenly fell back and crushed him under the weight of the load. His brother immediately perceiving his situation, flew to his relief; asked him if he was alive, to which he faintly answered, yes, and spoke no more. Before he could be disengaged from the pressure of the load he expired.

Such awful providences loudly admonish all, and particularly the young, *To be always ready.* "Man knoweth not his time as the fishes that are taken in an evil net, and the birds that are caught in the snare; so are the sons of men snared in an evil time, when it falleth suddenly upon them."

WORCESTER, Oct. 7.

We hear from Northborough, that one Mr. Fletcher of that place finding it necessary to make some repairs in the foundation of his house, had caused it to be raised and underpined for that purpose: and that on Tuesday last the whole building unexpectedly and surprizingly gave way in an instant, and was crushed to pieces. Five persons were in the house, who were all providentially preserved from immediate death, and escaped with being much hurt. Two of them who were asleep in one bed fell into the cellar, and were most remarkably saved by the timber of the buildidg falling in such a position as to keep off the ruins from them. One man in bed in the chamber, by some means made his escape through the roof. The escape of the other persons was not less remarkable.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 13.

At the Superior Court held here last week came on the trial of Cato Hunt (a negro man) for breaking open the store of Messrs. Brown Rogers and Brown, and stealing eight silver watches. He was sentenced to pay a sum of two fold the value of the watches, to pay a fine of twelve pound for the use of the state, or in default thereof to be whipped thirty nine stripes, to pay all costs of prosecution, &c. for want of sufficient goods and chattles to pay costs and two fold the value of the watches to be sold for a term not exceeding two years.

ALBANY, October 21.

By a gentleman lately from Quebec we learn, that Lt. Gen. Haldirman, was to sail for England on the twelfth instant, and that the command of the British forces, in that province, had devolved on Brigadier-General St. Ledger.

On the 27th of September last, about three o'Clock in the afternoon, as Mr. Jacobus Taller, Isaac Arnold, James Stewart, Daniel Barclay and Isaac Van Alstyne, were on their way to Detroit, at a place called the River Burdell, on Lake Erie, they were suddenly attacked by four Mohagon or Deleware Indians (armed with muskets and tomahawks) who fired on them and killed Mr. Taller and Mr. Barclay dead on the spot, and wounded Mr. Arnold in both hands, and then rushed on with their tomahawks--one attacked Mr. Arnold, who in a smart struggle, wherein he received several wounds in his head, disengaged himself, and having a musket handed him by Mr. Stwart, snapped it (for it was not loaded) at the Indian, who with the three others, immediately ran into the woods. As soon as they were gone off Mr. Arnold and Mr. Stewart, made all the haste in their power to get their batteau into the lake, and when they were about sixty yards from the shore, Mr. Van Alstyne, who had hid himself in the woods during the contest, came to the water side and called to them to come and take him in; they desired him to run down the lake and they would take him in at a point of land which was not far distant---but Mr. Van Alstyne, misunderstanding them (as it is supposed) ran up the lake where the Indians were, who immediately fell on him with their tomahawks, and massacred him on the spot: after which the Indians followed Mr. Arnold and Mr. Stewart about a mile and an half down the lake, but not being able to come at them (for they had no conoe) went off and were seen no more; and Mr. Arnold and Mr. Stewart made the best of their way Fort-Erie, and from thence, by way of Niagara to this City, where they arrived on Monday evening.

Mr. Arnold who favored us with the above account, says, that these same Indians were in company with and helped them get their boats ashore in the forenoon, and appeared in the most friendly manner, and could have no other intention in the attack, than to murder them for their property; their conduct, he adds was very much condemned and resented by the Indian inhabitants of the country (for these murderers were strangers and on their way to Detroit) and that Mr. Brandt had sent ten of his best warriors in pursuit of them, promises, if they are taken, he will send them to this City, that they may suffer whatever punishment the laws of the State may inflict on them.

BENNINGTON, October 25.

The list of the Hon. House of Representatives will be inserted in our next.

WANTED,
GOOD BEEF CATTLE,
For which payment will be made in English Goods, by the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,
By NATHANIEL BRUSH,
In BENNINGTON,
A General Assortment of
HOLLOW IRON WARE,
For which CASH, WHEAT or BEEF CATTLE will be taken in payment.

WANTED,
By the fifteenth of November next
Ten or fifteen likely
SHIPPING HORSES,
From fourteen to fourteen and a half Hands high,
Not more than seven years old, natural to pace and of good carriage. Payment will be made in West India or European GOODS suitable to the season.
JONATHAN PRESTON.
Bennington, October 25, 1784.

STATE of VERMONT.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Victory, in this State, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of John Bridgman, Esq; in Hinsdale, in said State, on Wednesday, the twelfth day of January next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st, To choose a moderator. 2d. A proprietor's clerk. 3d. A Treasurer. 4. To choose a committee to lay out said town into lots and highways. 5. To lay a tax on said proprietors to pay the cost of laying out said town, and clearing said highways. 6. To choose a collector to collect said tax, if laid.

SAMUEL WARRINER, Just. Peace.

It was overcharged with so many courts, and forms in one body politic, that the execution appears to have been impracticable. It was upon the whole a sort of feudal government, with some few exceptions. One thing in which it approached very near to the feudal system was, that the inhabitants from sixteen to 60 years of age, if called upon by the sovereign power, which was the great council, were obliged to take the field with proper arms. Every planter, if he did not buy it off, was also to pay annually to his proprietary, one penny an acre quit rent; & each county had one sheriff, and four justices of the peace.

The settling of this colony cost the proprietaries at first large sums of money; 44,000l. were expended in transporting inhabitants and cattle thither, and it was a long time before the proprietaries had any return from their estates. All free persons who came over were to have fifty acres of land for themselves; fifty for each man servant, and as many for each woman servant that was marriageable; and every servant after his or her servitude was expired, was deemed to be free, and to have fifty acres paying the quit rent of one penny an acre. But the proprietaries were careful where any of the colonists bought their quit rents, to except the mines and minerals, and quarries of precious stones. In the year 1670, Colonel Wiliam Sayle was appointed Governor of Carolina by the proprietaries. At this time, the lands about Albemarl and Port-Royal rivers, as being most convenient for trade, were most frequented; but experience soon taught the colonists, that pasturage and tillage were necessary for their establishment, so that Ashley and Cooper rivers drew hitherto such numbers, that that neighbourhood soon became the best inhabited part of the country. In 1671 Captain Halstead arrived with a supply of provisions of all kinds from the proprietaries in England, who created James Carteret, Sir John Yeoman, and John Locke, Esq; landgraves and caciques. At this time also some deviations were made from the original constitutions. It was discovered that the number of landgraves and caciques required by the original constitution, were not to be found, and therefore a governor was named by the palatine. The council was to consist of seven deputies of the proprietaries, as many chosen by the assembly or as it was called, the parliament, and as many of the landgraves and caciques. To those were added all of them nominated by the proprietaries; an admiral, a chamberlain, chancellor, chief justice, secretary, surveyor, treasurer, high stewart, high constable, register of births and burials and marriages, register of writings, & marshal of the admiralty. The quorum of the council was to consist of the governor and six of the members, three of whom were to be proprietay deputies; & an assembly was composed of the governor, the deputies of the proprietaries, ten members to be chosen by the free holders of Berkley county, and ten by those of Colliton county; this number was to be encreased according to the encrease of the colony.

The first palatine of this colony was the Duke of Albemarle, who was succeeded by the Earl of Craven, in 1761. At this time the proprietaries had conceived very sanguine hopes of their colony; for they ordered Captain Halstead to sail up Ashler river to make discoveries; and the moddle of a very magnificent town was sent over with him, to be built as the metropolis of the province. At this time the majority of the colonists were dissenters: but the promising appearance of the colony invited over to it many of the old cavilier character, and others, whose irregular and libertine conduct and behavior gave great scandal to the original planters, which in time produced a schism, or rather a civil war in the colony. Sr John Yeoman succeeded Colonel Sayle as governor; but the disorders of the colony encreased so much, that the Indians were abused, and though at that time very numerous in Carolina, were provoked to a war, in which much blood was shed, and many lives lost on both sides. These imprudent proceedings would have proved fatal to the colony, had it not been for the wisdom and prudence of the proprietaries; for their party, and that of the planters besides, having the natives on their side, came often to blows; and one of the name of Culpepper was sent over prisoner to England, where he was tried for high treason in Westminster hall, for raising a rebellion in Carolina, but acquitted. These unruly proceedings plainly shew that nothing contributes more to the peace and happiness of a people than the practical principles of pure and undefiled liberty. The tory principles of the cavaliers, which always will incline their votaries to aim at dominion, will ever be inimical to the peace and tranquility of society; whereas, just ideas of liberty make men grant as much freedom to others as they take to themselves, and by that means they are not ready to quarrel and fall out.

To put a period to these disorders, or at least to provide remedy, the proprietaries chose one Col. West to be their governor, and from his character and behavior he appears to have been a man of wisdom, sagacity and courage. He found great licentiousness prevailing in the colony when he came to the government, parties risen to a great height, and the Indian war not extinguished. This new governor, by taking the popular side in a great measure, cured the public divisions so much, that the parties united in repelling the Westoes, an Indian nation that were very troublesome to the inhabitants. In 1682, he held a parliament at Charlestown, where several good laws passed; and particularly an act for highways, for suppressing drunkenness and prophane swearing, for observation of the Lord's day, and for settleing the militia. Those, and some other popular acts were displeasing to the proprietaries; and West, in one thousand six hundred eighty and three, was removed from his government, and was succeeded by Joseph Moreton, Esq.

The wisdom of the proprietaries did not appear in this change of a governor, nor in the commission which they sent to appoint and determine differences between the English and Indians of Carolina. The commissioners that were appointed for the purpose above mentioned were, Morice Mathews, William Fuller, Jonathan Fits, and John Boon, Esqrs. Those gentlemen were accused of unfair practices in their decisions, and were soon dissolved. Though there were many discouraging circumstances attended the colony at this time, yet it still prospered, and Charlestown was built and fortified in a very fine and inviting situation, upon a rock between Ashley and Cooper rivers. Three counties, those of Berkley, Craven, and Colliton, were laid out and divided into squares of twelve thousand acres, proportioned to the shares held in them by the proprietaries, landgraves, and caciques. The colonists at this time carried on a trade with the Indians, which the proprietaries did not at all approve of; for they wanted to engross this trade into their own hands, which rendered their authority less respectable in the esteem of the inhabitants. To answer their several purposes they frequently changed their governors, with little advantage to themselves, and with little satisfaction to the colonists. Men who reside in England, and are engaged in forming Utopian schemes of wealth and riches, are ready to imagine before they try experiments that there is nothing to stand in the way of their imaginations, and form their schemes of government, according to what they wish to happen, rather than according to principles of certainty or real probability. Mr. West, who was again restored to his government, did not long continue; he became popular by doing good, and was envied by the proprietaries. He was succeeded by James Colliton, Esq; a Barbadoes gentleman, who was exceedingly unpopular. He and his friends attempted to alter the fundamental constitutions of the colony, and to substitute other articles under the title of standing laws, and temporary laws. This proceeding pleased none of the principal parties concerned, but was disagreeable to both the proprietaries and the planters; so that Mr. Colliton was not only deprived of his office, but driven out of the colony. Upon the expulsion of Colliton, some of the most considerable gentlemen had the management of affairs, till a new governor was appointed. Four governors succeeded one another in a short period; the last of whom sent notice to the proprietaries, that unless some of themselves, or one in the character of proprietary, came among them with full power to settle all grievancies, matters would never be put to rights. Upon this the Lord Ashley eldest son to the Earl of Shaftsbury, was chosen by the proprietaries to be governor. This was the author of the Characteristics, a book, though condemned by many who were never able to understand it, contains some as just and good reasonings as is to be met with in most modern compositions. Lord Ashley's constitution not being suited to such active scenes of life, he delined accepting of the government. It was at this time conferred upon Mr. Archdale, who published an account of Carolina, to which the public are indebted for the principal things we know of that colony at that time.

Mr. Archdade soon found that he had more to do than he expected, & that he had a very difficult task to perform; but he behaved so well, and managed with so much prudence, discretion, and patience, that the assembly voted him an address of thanks. There was at this time a good understanding between the government of Spain, and that of Great Britain; but it was a common practice for the people of Jamaica and Barbadoes to buy Spanish Indians for slaves, who had been taken prisoners by other Indian savages. The Tammasees were a nation under the protection of the English, though they had been formerly under that of the Spaniards. They had taken some prisoners from an Indian belonging to Spain. Mr. Archdale, when he heard of this, immediately ordered the King of the Tammasees to repair to Charlestown with his prisoners which he did, when Archdale commanded him to march to St. Augustine, where he was to present them, with a letter, to the Spanish governor. All which the indian prince most punctually obeyed; Mr. Archdale received a very polite letter from the Governor in return. This act of justice was the beginning of mutual good offices between the two nations; for the Spaniards soon after made the like return to the English governor of Carolina.

The Earl of Bath came at last to be palatine, who was an enthusiastic zealot for the church of England; his great ambition was to establish that worship in Carolina, exclusive of all others; the same doctrine being enforced in England by the bill against occasional conformity. One Moore was at this time governor, a man tractable to the views of the palatine. His character in the history of that time was far from being amiable; he was possessed of a persecuting spirit, which will on all occasions, tarnish a man's character, even suppose it had no other blot upon it.